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The March of the Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

America Sees the Tide Turn

Banks Ready, Business Begins

Roosevelt Has Record Week

United Nation Follows Him

Quake Ravages in California

MacDonald Helps Arms Hope

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT finds himself, at the close of his first, unprecedented week in office, in firm control of the national financial structure, with a crisis successfully passed, and the road clear for constructive reform. He has closed all banks, secured necessary legislation to give him authoritative powers and to provide a needed currency, and brought the banks to a reopening with funds ample and confidence resting on a convincing basis. He has initiated more laws that promise him power to curb the national over-expense and to give business the sound backing of a national budget in balance. America comes to a Sabbath that is, without formality of proclamation, a proper day of thanksgiving—During a troubled but triumphant week the United States has assured the setting in order of its house.

¶ New York, in expressing its new confidence, points to the fact that $200,000,000 in abstracted gold has flowed back into the Federal Reserve Bank. Handed back to the bank's uses is half as much gold as is produced in the world in a year. The financial center is unstinted in its praise of the emergency bank bill and the budget program. It sees President Roosevelt rising to his opportunity in putting the banks through the sieve of soundness. Now it recognizes the practical possibility of a reform that will reduce the nation's 18,000 banks to a fraction of that number—Diminishing in number, they will concentrate in strength.

¶ The nation exults in its new-found unity. But in the news of swift events at Washington it should read the warning not to let unity relax. Rays of light have broken through, but just ahead is the solemn business of putting the new foundation stones accurately into a rebuilding economic structure. The people show a change—for the first time a hectic, unreasoning cry from certain veterans may not serve to spare their spoils. Facts are to be faced. The call is for calmness, confidence, patience with those who must lead. The leaders are measuring up—The people, in unified support, can sweep in triumph where catastrophe loomed.

¶ Southern California is shaken by a series of severe earthquakes having the epicenter off in the Pacific Ocean. Fifty cities and towns sway and twist, see many buildings crack, some go down, with more than 100 persons killed, 4000 injured, and property loss in tens of millions. Between suppertime and midnight 15 major shocks strike most heavily at Long Beach, less destructively in Los Angeles. The fleet rushes up from San Diego, marines patrol and assist, martial law brings order—A courageous citizenry reacts from panic and characteristically meets the day.

¶ An admiring world radios its sympathy and offers of aid to southern California. It knows, as Los Angeles knew, that earthquakes were not wholly unexpected in the rich, famous, monumental Los Angeles district. California, geologically, is new. The new ground matures, settles down. Something like tragedy comes into Eden. But men who know how this Eden came into existence in a desert they transformed with great determination, great persistence, great vision, will repair and rebeautify. The world recognizes southern California's spiritual indomitability—Man is mightier than oscillating strata settling to their fixed foundation.

¶ Geneva sees the Disarmament Conference enter a decisive stage. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, comes from London to try to pull the conference's wheels from the rut. He expected Germany, Italy and France to team with him. But Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini disregard his appeal for their personal aid; Premier Daladier remains in Paris. Norman Davis is not back from Washington. France holds out for its continental pact, Italy sees only its own plan, Germany categorically rejects the Hoover proposals —Grim MacDonald girds himself as lone champion of a mighty but needy cause.

¶ Europe's distresses arouse martial mutterings, but it is the Far East that throws a black shadow over disarmament. Japan answers the League's unprecedented rebuke by seizing more of China. Found guilty at the bar of human rights, Japan, reckless and distraught, gives new false importance to war by mowing down and conquering a nearly defenseless province. Mesmerism blankets statesmen again, shell shock twists their vision, temporarily they lose the faith. They require the quick mental support of a world wise through suffering—They must see again that for disagreeing but civilized nations the arbiter is not the wholesale murder of mankind.

Rotarians Feed Needy By Eating Less Lunch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

MEMBERS of the Birmingham Rotary Club have decided to eat a cheaper lunch at the weekly gatherings and devote the money thus saved to providing food for 50 poor families in the city. Those who rarely attend the weekly lunch are asked to give a donation to the fund.

Rotary has already made an important contribution to the relief of the unemployed problem by organizing a "Spend Now" campaign which has just been launched here.

Naval Dirigible Macon, Sister to Akron, Launched

Wife of Aeronautics Bureau Head Sponsors the Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 11—A distinctly Southern atmosphere marked the naming of the U. S. S. Macon today as outstanding citizens from its name city joined with thousands of civilians and naval and government officials in the formal "launching" of the great dirigible.

To the strains of "Dixie" from a 350-piece inter-high school band, Mrs. W. A. Moffett, wife of Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, mounted a platform erected directly beneath the sky giant, preceded by nine pretty girl escorts from the city of Macon, carrying roses.

At a signal, the airship was buoyed off its "ways"—the 10 steel towers on which it was built—by the helium gas that filled its cells, while a ground crew held it in the air a few feet from the floor as Mrs. Moffett, naming the ship, pulled a slender red, white and blue cord, releasing 48 homing pigeons, symbolic of the states.

The band struck up, "Star-Spangled Banner," as the birds fluttered for a moment about the huge shadowy dock, then winged their way homeward through the immense half-opened "orange peel" doors.

Two of the pigeons, "Miss Georgia" and "Miss Macon," which had been sent here from the South by Mayor G. Glen Toole of Macon to take part in the ceremony, started on their 885-mile flight, bearing the news to the sponsor city that the great ship was duly christened with its name.

On the platform with Mrs. Moffett were Mr. P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Zeppelin, constructors of the ship; Gov. George White and Representative Dow W. Harter (D.) of Ohio, and Mayor C. N. Sparks of Akron.

This launching of the new navy airship was the culmination of Admiral Moffett's valiant fight to build up naval aviation in the United States. On Oct. 30 he will retire with the knowledge that he has equipped the navy with 1000 fighting planes, two great dirigibles, and mooring masts at strategic points over the country, during his career.

Commander Alger H. Dresel, skipper of the new giant of the air, was on hand early with his officers. These included Lieut.-Commander Joseph Arnold, second in command;

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Dry Forces Apart From Politics Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—The feasibility of dry forces withdrawing from both major political parties and taking independent political action in the 1932 and 1934 elections was discussed at a meeting of prominent prohibitionists here yesterday under the auspices of the Women's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol.

Dr. Arthur J. Barton of Wilmington, N. S., southern dry leader, sent a message declaring that "both old parties are sold, bag and baggage, to the liquor crowd. There is, therefore, no other course left open to the moral forces of the nation but independent political action. What we need now is an independent progressive party, which will be firmly committed to prohibition, but will also be committed to a broad, constructive program of political action."

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of the Anti-Saloon League, agreed with Dr. Barton that "if the coercion, party plank, method of the party conventions and the party lash method of repeal proposal in Congress continue a new party is inevitable."

Others contended that nonpartisan political action would be ineffective and that a new political alignment was needed with all those opposed to the saloon casting their ballots against it. Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Education against Alcohol, presided at the meeting.

Herriot Receives Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—M. Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister, recently received a medal commemorating the American monument of the Battle of the Marne. At that time he accepted an invitation to serve on the committee to raise funds for property in the Marne region, to be given to General Pershing.

Hitler Moves to Put Curb On Growing Violence in Reich

Blame Laid on Communists for Disorders as Fascist Chief Enjoins Discipline—Nationalists Appeal to President for Order

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 11—Germany's revolution—to use the term applied by the National Socialists to events and incidents since Jan. 30, when Herr Adolf Hitler became Chancellor—has now advanced to a stage when discipline must prevail over lawlessness.

Such are the contents of an appeal which Herr Hitler issued to members of the storm troop associations yesterday. After emphasizing that a tremendous revolution had been accomplished here as a result of a hard struggle, tough endurance and great discipline, the Chancellor added that unscrupulous persons, mainly Communists' agents, were seeking to compromise the National Socialist Party by isolated acts of violence. These, he said, bear no relation to the great work of national improvement. In particular foreigners in automobiles carrying foreign flags had been molested by persons hoping thereby to bring the National Socialist Party and, therefore Germany, into conflict with foreign states.

Such Communist agents, whoever they may be, must be brought to book by the Storm Troops themselves and handed forthwith to the police.

"Today the National Government has full control throughout all Germany. Hence further fulfillment of national improvement must be directed from above, according to a proper plan, rather than by individual action. Only where government instructions are opposed or where individual persons or columns on the march are treacherously attacked, is such opposition to be immediately and formally broken."

The harassing of individuals, interference with automobiles or the disturbing of the normal business life, the Chancellor declares, must be absolutely discontinued, otherwise the national revolution of 1933 will go down in history as another Spartacist revolution of 1918.

"Above all, never depart for a moment from our watchword, which is annihilation of anarchism," Herr Hitler continued.

Simultaneously with this call to law and order, the German Nationalist Party sent a similar appeal to President von Hindenburg asking that the national revolution of Jan. 30 should now be allowed to take a legal course.

The Chancellor's appeal meets with a welcome response generally throughout the German nation. For though accession to power by the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

British Attempt Single-Handed To Help Arms Parley

MacDonald Only Premier at Geneva—France Firm on Guarantees

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 11—After more than 13 months' existence the Disarmament Conference today entered its most decisive phase, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, British Premier and Foreign Secretary, and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, arrived to attempt to pull it out of the rut and put it back on the path of progress.

The British Prime Minister had hoped to have four powers in line for the occasion but the great powers are not yet inclined to pull together. Germany and Italy have refused to fall into line. These two countries are represented here only by their regular delegates to the conference, without heeding Mr. MacDonald's call for extra weight in the form of the highest government spokesman. Even M. Edouard Daladier, French Premier, decided not to accompany his Foreign Minister to Geneva. Thus Mr. MacDonald is the only Prime Minister and Sir John Simon and M. Paul-Boncour are the only Foreign Ministers present. Mr. Norman H. Davis, newly reappointed chief of the American delegation, has also found it impossible to be on hand.

The British statesmen nevertheless immediately started a long series of interviews with leading delegates present. It is hoped that M. Daladier and Baron Constantine von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, will come later.

France remains firm in its insistence upon further guarantees of security as an essential preliminary to arms reduction. Germany, in a statement issued here today by Herr Rudolf Nadolny, categorically rejects the proposal submitted by Mr. Davis last December for a preliminary convention to be gradually completed by a permanent commission and insists upon immediate disarmament. Germany also rejects a proposal to adjourn the conference to a later date.

The statement of Signor Benito Mussolini to the Fascist Grand Council that "the Disarmament Conference cannot arrive at positive results unless it accepts the only concrete propositions, which are Italy's," does not simplify the situation. Ever since the conference opened, each country has insisted that the only way to solve the problem is by a plan of its own proposing.

Mr. MacDonald is also sounding other countries as to their attitude toward the British Government's embargo on arms shipments to Japan and China. Unless England gets some support in this measure, it will be promptly withdrawn.

Caucasus Forced To Take Soviet Food

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP)—The Soviet Government now is feeding some of the peasantry in the North Caucasus region, where the agrarian situation is acute because of failure of last year's crops, due to reluctance of the farmers to produce.

The action, following a recent government decree granting seed loans for spring planting in the North Caucasus and the Ukraine, was revealed only casually in a provincial newspaper reaching here today from Bostov-on-Don.

The North Caucasus Regional Communist Party Committee, the newspaper revealed, had threatened a stoppage "of food assistance" as one of the measures taken against collective farms and villages failing in proper preparations for planting. This was the first open acknowledgment that the state had been compelled to go to the assistance of farmers in this respect.

Sea-Charters Sail For Full Survey Of Aleutian Group

Mapping of Archipelago and Weather Study Planned by Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 11—An expedition of the United States Navy hydrographic office sailed from here March 8 to travel northward in preparation for an extensive survey of the Aleutian Islands to be started this summer as early as weather conditions will permit.

Unusual importance is attached to the survey by navy officials because of the islands' peculiar situation in respect to meteorological conditions in North America and also because of their position near the Great Circle shipping lanes of the north Pacific.

Although the Aleutian chain, or Catherine archipelago, is commonly thought of as lying far north of the United States, it actually dips south-westward from the Aleutian Peninsula in an arc 1200 miles long, dropping to a point only a few degrees north of Seattle.

The need for accurate hydrographic knowledge of this area is described by Commander H. A. Badt, U. S. N., in charge of technical work, as important for the greater safety of shipping. Some military advantages are also foreseen.

Since the Aleutians were transferred to the United States by Russia in 1867, little attention has been paid them, and ocean travel in their vicinity remains precarious. Some of the islands have not been surveyed since 1885. The expedition plans to chart reefs, banks, and harbors so that ships when near the islands and in need of shelter can secure it without great hazards.

An area of 75,000 square miles is to be surveyed, according to existing plans. It will cover the entire Aleutian chain from Unimak Island, near the mainland, to Attu Island, westernmost of them all and only a few hundred miles from the Asiatic peninsula of Kamchatka.

Three aerological stations will be erected on the chain, so that climatological studies may be made in cooperation with the Weather Bureau.

Commander C. R. Hyatt, U. S. N., captain of the Argonne, is chief of the expedition. He has a force of 350 officers and men, including civilian engineers attached to the hydrographic office.

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Things Present

Don't miss the Boston Herald's editorial quoted in the Mirror of World Opinion on the back page.

On all sides we are hearing that confidence is needed. Confidence in what? Read the first editorial.

The Parent Column and the fourth article in "Our Living Language" series appear on the Education page.

Perhaps you know a Mrs. Scratcher. She is described early in the article "Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble" on the Home Forum page.

Everybody has a remedy for conditions, not excepting the "Bookman," as you will note on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

And Things to Come

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is the subject of the next article in the Cabinet Members series appearing Monday.

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Music, Arts, Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and more Rime-O-Grams.

Quakes Cause 132 Fatalities and Big Loss in California

Trail of Ruin in 100 Communities; Relief Work Rushed

LOS ANGELES, March 11 (AP)—Light earth shocks continued in southern California today in the wake of a terrifying quake which early last night caused the death of at least 132 persons, injuries to possibly 4000 and untold millions of dollars property damage.

There had been 23 distinct shocks but they generally were of diminishing intensity.

Most of the death and destruction was confined to the violent initial shock which, accompanied by a peculiar roar, rocked the section at 5:55 p. m., yesterday, shaking building walls down and starting fires.

Some of this morning's shocks jarred more débris loose from buildings in the practically wrecked business section of Long Beach, 20 miles south of here, which seemed to be the epicenter of these quakes.

At least 65 persons were killed at Long Beach and 1000 injured.

Dr. Charles F. Richter of the Carnegie Institution seismological laboratory at Pasadena expressed an opinion that the worst of the shocks were over, pointing to records of hundreds of quakes which are followed by milder after-shocks coming like echoes.

Buildings Uninhabitable

With business buildings practically uninhabitable, Long Beach was the scene of vast emergency relief work today, and a threatened food shortage was averted. Hundreds of persons were temporarily homeless.

Compton had the next largest number of dead, with 13.

Only five persons were killed in Los Angeles, but the injury list was about 3000.

Agencies of relief and reconstruction mobilized swiftly today throughout the stricken area.

Governor James Rolph Jr. came by airplane from Sacramento to take personal charge of work started during the night by local mmebers of the State Emergency Council.

Navy, marine corps and regular army detachments aided local civil officers in assuring security of prop-

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Arms of All China United in Control Of Chiang Kai-shek

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 11—Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's sudden and unexpected resignation has somewhat changed the situation in North China, it is thought in well-informed circles here. These observers see possibilities of cessation of Japanese military activities inside the Great Wall in the near future. They believe the new Chinese Administration is likely to cease anti-Manchoukuo plottings.

PEIPING, China, March 11 (AP)—For the first time in the 18 months of Sino-Japanese fighting in the North, the Chinese Nationalist Government actively took over responsibility and leadership today.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, virtual dictator of the Nationalist régime since its establishment in 1928, has taken over direct command of the army of the North.

While no troops south of Peiping had entered in the struggle heretofore and most of the fighting depended on volunteer bands in Manchuria and Jehol, General Chiang's first important order was to send one of his own divisions to Koupeikow, only 65 miles northwest of here, where a hard-fought battle has been waged in the past two days.

Although General Chiang's resources in the South are great an important question now is whether he can gain the loyalty of the huge army of about 150,000 poorly paid and poorly equipped Manchurians who fought for Marshal Chang.

Roosevelt Sees Steps Taken In His Tennessee Valley Plan

Norris Bill for Survey of Region Opens Way for Vast 'Inland Empire'—Progress on Columbia River Basin Also Expected

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—President Roosevelt's vision of a model inland empire to be built in the watershed of the Tennessee River as a vast experiment in government planning assumed definite form here this week with introduction of a resolution authorizing a survey of the region. The bill, introduced Thursday by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, was attached as a rider to the long-pending and twice-vetoed measure for government operation of Muscle Schoals.

The President's plan for a huge power and reclamation project in the Columbia River basin, included with the Tennessee River development as part of his $500,000,000 public works program, also is expected to take some tangible shape in the near future, while a supplementary plan for enlisting 500,000 idle men in civil corps camps in various parts of the country is virtually ready for submission.

In addition to providing for manufacture and sale of power and fertilizer at Muscle Shoals and for construction of the Cove Creek Dam in Tennessee, the Norris measure would authorize Mr. Roosevelt to launch an immediate survey of the Tennessee Valley. The survey would cover reforestation of land, proper use of marginal areas, location of dams for flood control and to improve navigability, generation of electricity, and improving the agriculture and other proper uses of the valley.

Already called in prospect "The Ruhr of America," this great region is destined to be not only a model area from the social point of view, in which poverty and want will be unknown, but also to develop economically into one of the most active industrial regions of the world.

The area which is to be used as a laboratory for this most extensive experiment in the history of this country, or any other with the exception of Soviet Russia, covers 40,600 square miles of land varying in nature from wooded mountain regions rich in mineral resources to rolling plains along the lower reaches of the river, ideal for almost every type of agriculture.

It covers most of central and western Tennessee, extends widely over northern Alabama, includes portions of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and touches small portions

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Banks of Boston Ready to Reopen When Permitted

Ample Cash on Hand and Hidden Gold Appears—No Food Scarcity

Boston banks today started clearing decks for action next Monday.

The Boston Clearing House banks continued on the same restrictive basis as they were yesterday. They are waiting under a full head of steam to start full banking operations as soon as official notice comes from Washington.

Customers of these banks wishing to deposit checks are requested to mail the checks to their banks for crediting to their accounts on the resumption of business. This suggestion is being made to facilitate the handling of work when full operations are resumed.

This early mailing, it is pointed out, will be helpful in permitting the banks to do all the necessary work in handling these checks in advance of the opening of the banks for full services. This work includes sorting, arrangement for clearing, and all clerical work, except actual debiting and crediting, which must await the actual opening of the banks, a statement from the Clearing House explains.

Gold Comes From Hiding

Boston banks report a steady flow of gold coming out of hiding in both large and small amounts. Many $10 gold pieces are coming to the banks, and one bank official reports the return into circulation of gold, once directors' fees, passed along to wives for "keepsakes" now returned to husbands for ready cash.

Acting upon the advice of Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, Mr. Merton L. Brown, state commissioner of insurance, yesterday invoked a special regulation granting a grace period of 31 days beyond the period usually granted by insurance companies in which policy holders may make payments on premiums for life, endowment or other insurance.

Mr. Brown previously granted a similar grace period to insurance companies faced with payments of obligations to policy holders, by virture of the special power temporarily bestowed upon him by the Massachusetts Legislature. The ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Democrats Fail To Aid Roosevelt Economy Plans

Caucus Refuses to Back Him and Party Turns to Republicans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—Refusal by the House Democratic caucus today to support President Roosevelt's proposal to cut veterans' benefits forced party leadership to rely on Republican support in securing drastic economy powers the Chief Executive has asked of Congress.

The veterans' bloc in the caucus succeeded by a vote of 158 to 112 in adopting a resolution which would have tied the President's hands to the extent of virtually destroying the effectiveness of the measure in respect to veterans' compensations.

Party leaders promptly voted against binding the caucus in a hope that they would be able to defeat the limiting amendment on the floor with the aid of Republican votes. Their strength was sufficient to prevent securing the two-thirds majority to bind House Democrats to support the caucus action.

The amendment, proposed by Representative Gordon Browning (D.) of Tennessee, would have prohibited the President from taking any veteran off the pension or benefit roll and would have limited any reduction to 25 per cent.

Speaker Rainey was confident he would be able to defeat the amendment on the floor with the help of Republicans, who appear at this time more willing to give Mr. Roosevelt broad economy powers than the members of his own party.

A meeting of the Republican House steering committee today expressed itself as favoring the grant of power which the President has asked and it was the opinion of members of the committee that most House Republicans would vote to sustain the President.

Immediately on convening at noon today the House took up the economy bill under a rule providing for two hours' debate.

Illinois Workers Get Many Pay Checks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—Pay roll envelopes fat with checks were given out by a number of large companies here this week, according to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Salaries were not increased but they looked bigger because they were paid in numbers of checks, made out in small denominations to enable employees to use them more easily in buying merchandise.

An employee of the International Harvester Company earning $40 a week would receive eight checks, while an official getting $100 would get 20 on this plan. The maximum amount of salary checks issued by that company was $5, according to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Trade Union Entertains Jobless Chicago Girls

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—For the unemployed industrial girl, Sunday need not be a lonely day because of lack of funds, says the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, which has established "open house" weekly in its club rooms.

Girls who have jobs—laundresses, waitresses and garment workers—are giving some of their Sunday afternoon time to entertain other members of their union who are out of work. "Home talent" is encouraged and applauded.

Members of the unemployment committee and some of the business agents of the Union take turns in being hostess and arranging the program.

Hoarded Milk Bottles Quit Cellars As Appetite for 5-Cent Pieces Grows

Beachcombers along the shores of the stormy financial sea continued to salvage bits of flotsam indicating the ingenuity which circumstances are developing among the people.

"It's an ill wind, and so forth," observed a Roslindale grocer, as he found himself handing out merchandise from his shelves on a compulsory barter basis with old milk bottles as the wampun of more than one bewildered customer.

"Dairy concerns have been trying to collect their bottles for years," he remarked. "People just let them accumulate on their shelves or down cellar in the past, while glass manufacturers made up the deficiency which apparently has exceeded the loss through breakage.

"But here they come—in dozens at a time. One man brought in 40 of them this morning. At five cents apiece, he laid in stores for the week-end with me owing him a few cents at the end of the transaction." Hoarded gold and hoarded milk bottles! What's the difference!

Out in Ware, a restaurant keeper announced his willingness to take pay for meals in exchange for produce. "Will you trade a few meals for a calf?" queried an anxious-looking citizen. "Sure," was the quick response from the proprietor of the Royal Lunch. The anxious townsman led in the fatted calf and handed over the rope for a string of meal tickets.

"Five dollars," growls the magistrate to the youthful motorist with a heavy right foot. "But, your honor! I—I, you see . . . the banks, you know . . ." The judge understands only too well. It's becoming a common story in the traffic court as much as over the grocery counter. "Thirty days to pay," yields the judge in a lenient tone.

Speaking of courts, jurors in the Middlesex Superior Courts began to worry about pay day last night. One of them didn't have carfare to take him home. Eleven others didn't have enough to get them back to the jury job next Monday. Mr. Charles E. Hatfield, county treasurer, came to the reseue, with his own money—not the county's. He reached into his pocket and handed out $10 to each of the worried case sitters who can now be counted on to show up at Cambridge bright and early Monday.

Mr. Frederick A. Gaskins, treasurer of the Milton Savings Bank, reports that this morning an aged Italian woman came to his house with a $5 gold piece. She said that she had heard that her country needed gold. She had been saving the $5 for her boy, but she was turning it in to help the country.

One savings bank in Fall River reports that a depositor came in and asked for $10. He was asked if it were for a necessity. "Well, not exactly a necessity," he replied, "but we had a baby arrive in the family last night."

Banks to Open Monday Under Federal Edict

Next Week Should See General Resumption of Bank Business

Must Prove Soundness

Federal Reserve Members Get Choice—Weak Banks to Get Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Nearly all Americans will be able to use their bank accounts freely next week, beginning Monday, March 13. For by that date certificates of soundness will have been issued to a considerable proportion of national and state banks, and they will be opened for normal financial operations—still, however, with an embargo upon gold payments.

That a bank does not open Monday, however, indicates merely that it has not yet been examined and licensed. Shortness of time naturally prevents all licenses going out over the week-end, and many perfectly sound and 100 per cent liquid banks will not be able to open before Tuesday, Wednesday, and subsequent days.

But the way is open to full resumption of banking operations. The emergency holiday will, however, continue in nominal effect until sweeping banking reform has been achieved, and the nation's financial structure is permanently in the way of stabilization. The purpose of maintaining the holiday is to continue the Government's control of the banking business so that potential crises in the near future may be checked before they start without disruption of general business.

Authority to open national and state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System rests in Mr. William A. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury. He is issuing licenses with great rapidity as soon as any bank's soundness can be passed upon. And Mr. Woodin last night instructed state superintendents of banking to exercise the same authority over state banks in their jurisdiction.

Reserve Banks First

Meanwhile, today the 12 Federal Reserve banks were operating to put their cash resources at the disposal of member banks first, and later of individuals, firms and corporations which may be in need of loans to be secured by direct obligations of the Government.

Simultaneously, though no official figures were given out, it was said at the White House and Treasury that the new bank note issue was "going out in bales." By Monday morning hundreds of millions of dollars worth of the new currency will be on hand for circulation in different sections of the country.

In states or localities where percentage, or other restrictions on banking operations were in operation previous to the national holiday, special limitations may continue as local authorities deem imperative. But it is anticipated that in such states as Maryland, Michigan, etc., opening will progress on much the same basis as in the rest of the country.

Throughout the entire process, however, the Federal Government is maintaining its firm control over banking operations and in his instructions to state superintendents Mr. Woodin made succinctly clear the desirability and safety of opening sound banks only.

Must Be 100 P. C. Sound

Speaking of Federal Reserve banks, in a statement circulated to superintendents in each of the 48 states, Mr. Woodin gives them this guidance:

"It is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury, however, to permit no member bank to reopen at any time on a full 100 per cent basis unless or until the Secretary is satisfied that such bank is a sound going institution. Any member bank not clearly within this category will not be opened unless or until further investigation discloses that it is a sound going institution, or unless or until a reorganization of some character will permit the bank to be classified as a sound going institution."

Meanwhile, banks which are not ready for certification may operate for emergency needs. This operation, authorized since early this week, has been widely divergent throughout the country: meager in some localities, generous in others. It is the intention of the Treasury taht emergency needs shall be met fully, and all banks are being encouraged to satisfy pressing demands for currency, even if they cannot be certified as 100 per cent sound and qualified for full opening.

State superintendents are flatly instructed to model their rules for opening closely after the Treasury example "to the end that no bank shall be reopened for business on any basis that will run the risk of being forced to close again because of demands which it is not in a position to satisfy."

Must Be Able to Continue

In a statement to the public, the Treasury further stresses that banks when reopened must be capable of remaining open, and assures the nation that the banking machinery will be operating again at full speed "in only a few days at the furthest."

Commercial banks, too, were instructed by the Treasury to "meet the vital needs of their communi-

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Movie Industry Urged to Avoid Filth in Pictures

Public Asked to Boycott Indecent Films to Better Standards

Decent people's sense of decency must fly to the rescue of moving picture audiences without delay if the fourth industry of the United States is not longer to abase its opportunities for entertainment and education, in the opinion of the Rev. Clifford Gray Twombly, rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster, Pa., who spoke at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston today.

Dr. Twombly has published five pamphlets during the past five years out of long interest in the influence of the moving picture industry. Most of the pamphlets have not pleased the industry and one, "And Still It Grows," baited the Hays office into printing a 17-page reply, sent to "friends and followers" with the evident intention of discrediting many of Dr. Twombly's assertions.

Dr. Twombly identified a considerable number of pictures which are familiar to most people if only by the presence of lurid advertising, and explained the pains at which producers have been to pick out the most degradingly sensational points to catch the eye and thought of prospective theatergoers.

"There is no remedy, in my opinion," Dr. Twombly said, "unless our decent people's sense of decency can be so aroused by the Christian church and its ministry, and by the membership of civic and other clubs, as to make them fight actively for bills pending to bring a greater degree of control to bear on this important matter.

"There was a bill before the last Congress which would forbid block booking, Dr. Twombly pointed out. "The block booking is the plan whereby an exhibitor must take 26 to 65 films in a block without ever himself having a chance to see them. Naturally he gets more, shall we say, chaff than wheat, but he is powerless to control the matter.

"If the block booking plan is outlawed, exhibitors can be held responsible by their communities for the pictures they show, and if this responsibility is checked by the community, by a prompt increase or decrease of box office receipts, as good or unthinkable films are shown, we shall have one sound agency of repair for the situation."

"You must not think I am condemning all movies by my unhappy picture," Dr. Twombly declared. "I realize the power of the movies for recreation and education, and their potential influence for lifting the thoughts of people. But decent people have been fooled too long by the idea that the industry is about the business of reforming itself. We must somethow organize the public and give voice, unanimous voice, to what are now largely only individual protests."

Boston Banks Ready To Reopen at Once

(Continued from Page 1)

tention of this grace period to the public was based on Attorney-General Warner's recommendation that "the rule should work both ways."

Other steps taken by State officials to protect the private citizen under trying conditions arising out of the bank holiday included a statement from Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the division on the necessities of life, urging landlords to temporarily withhold outstanding eviction notices brought against delinquent tenants.

Plenty of Cash for Food

In regard to cash payments for foodstuffs, Mr. Robart's statement said: "The machinery by which we will continue to receive an abundant supply of all foodstuffs is dependent upon the consumers' willingness to utilize the moneys made available through withdrawals from banks for pay rolls and food purchases. The cash paid to your neighborhood grocer in return for food is in turn passed on to the farmer for the purchase of food to replace what you have taken away. Reports indicate that the farmer is receiving absolute preference on cash payments on perishable goods."

Steamship sailing schedules are being maintained on a normal 100 per cent basis during the bank holidays, it was announced today by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Leading coastwise lines are accepting checks in payment of fares, staterooms and freight charges from responsible firms. Overseas and intercostal lines are doing likewise in cases where cash is not available, said the Maritime Association.

Regarding government collections, customs duties must be paid by cash, certified check or an ordinary check from responsible parties when accompanied by a letter from the bank stating that the deposit is sufficient to cover the check. Passport fees are required to be paid by cash or post office money orders. Inbound shipments sold by foreign dealers C. O. D. at Boston are necessarily being held up until cash payments can be made for the merchandise in accordance with the terms of the sale.

I. O. U's Paid for Fish

At the Boston Fish Pier, masters of vessels are being paid in I. O. U.'s for fish. Hotels in Bermuda have radioed the Boston office of the Canadian National Steamships that checks will be accepted from responsible parties in payment for hotel expenses.

Praising the Boston Chamber of Commerce whole-heartedly behind President Roosevelt in his efforts to balance the federal budget, Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber, last night telegraphed President Roosevelt that sentiment here seems to be overwhelmingly in support of his efforts. Mr. Snyder assured the President that the Boston Chamber has full confidence in the exercise of his authority fairly and for the best interests of the nation.

Telegrams were also sent by the Chamber to the Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen to the same general effect and urging them to vote and work for favorable congressional action delegating full authority to the President.

At the present time there is in the United States over 33 per cent more currency than is required for all normal purposes, Mr. Carl P. Dennett, first vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Banking and Industrial Committee of the first Federal Reserve District, says.

In discussing the monetary problems which face this country today, Mr. Dennett explained that the new Federal Reserve notes were in no sense fiat money. The new currency will be adequately secured by government bonds and eligible paper, he said. "It will not be printing press money. It will be in sound money based on adequate security. On the statement of the President of the United States it will not increase the debt of the Federal Government."

Boston Banks Ready

Reopening of the banks, said Mr. Dennett, may be possible early next week, but if further time is necessary it is because the machinery should be all in working order and prepared to function smoothly before opening too hastily prior to completion of preparations. Mr. Dennett said it was reasonable to believe that the new currency will be gradually retired when the people are able to retain all the currency that they require and the money now in hoarding is returned to circulation.

"As to the precise date when the banks will be permitted to open, that depends entirely upon the necessary permission from Washington," said Mr. Dennett. "So far as the banks in Boston are concerned, they are willing, ready and anxious to open their doors for business today if they could obtain the necessary permission."

There is no occasion for anyone to suffer for lack of currency to provide for the necessaries of life, declared Mr. Dennett, who pointed out that the Boston banks are authorizing the transfer by wire of bank balances and bank credits for food when they are to be used for the purpose of purchasing renewed supplies in the primary food market.

"This situation," concluded Mr. Dennett, "is bringing about many needed reforms and improvements which will work for the permanent welfare of the people and the banking situation in this country. It is of the utmost importance that the entire people, regardless of party affiliation or their own selfish interests, should now stand squarely behind the President in his efforts to place the country on a sound financial basis and reduce expenditures of the Federal Government to a point within the ability of the people to pay."

Youth Is Reaping World War Stress, Dr. Fisher Avers

School, Church and Family Urged to End Strife Propaganda

Attainment of a warless world, in which no hatred or animosity will be built up against other peoples, construction of a newer and better social and economic system, and a practical religion are needed to regain a moral earnestness among young people of today.

This was told to nearly 300 women by Dr. Stanley Ross Fisher, member of the Fact-Finding Commission sent to China by the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York, yesterday at the closing luncheon of the Youth Conference conducted at the Hotel Statler by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

He pointed out to parents and others that "because of our mistakes, our formalized attitude toward religion, our bland acceptance of war—the distress and disruption of which we are only now reaping—youth must suffer. It is our part, then, to think and work and soberly search our hearts for a way out for us and for them."

Dr. Fisher declared that without the propaganda of hatred and animosity war cannot exist. The warless world, he added, can be attained through the work of churches, colleges, parents and others. He urged that sentiment connected with war be banished.

In addition he pleaded that everyone be unwilling to go back to the old ways of ease and luxury and thoughtlessness, so that a newer and better social and economic order may result. He urged that the universe should not be accepted as it is, pointing out that a complete revision of the world is needed.

Dr. Fisher added that technocracy and other economic "utopias" can work out leisure but cannot give character. He said that these economic systems may give bread and milk for all, but "they cannot give the milk of righteousness and the milk of human kindness."

Other speakers at the closing session of the conference included Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, president of the state federation; Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, director of the state federation; Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, chairman, American Home Division, state federation; and Mr. William G. O'Hare, Boston, Commissioner of Penal Institutions.

Banks Are to Open For Business Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

ties." To the same end, the Federal Reserve System itself was instructed unprecedentedly to lend money for pay roll purposes to individuals, firms, corporations.

With the stage set for bank reopening, the whole drama waits on the cue of public confidence. If, on Monday when the soundest banks reopen for full business, operations continue on a naturally accelerated basis but without the proportions of a run, then clearly the possibility of further openings will be enhanced. Always the check of presidential dictatorial authority is at hand to forestall a crisis.

In Washington, fullest confidence is expressed in the favorable working-out of the situation. Meanwhile, many suggestions are being introduced as part of the sweeping bank reform which will be evolved in coming weeks. Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, and Senator Arthur H. Vandeberg (R.) of Michigan came forward with bills to insure bank deposits.

What Bills Provide

Senator McAdoo's bill establishes a depositor's indemnity fund, based on assessments levied against members of the Federal Reserve System. From this fund depositors would be insured against any losses from failure of any bank contributing to the common pool.

The Vandenberg bill establishes a public corporation to provide a 75 per cent guarantee of time deposits in Federal Reserve Banks and other subscribers drawn from a federal appropriation and surplus profits of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks.

And finally to round out the picture of national coöperation in an emergency with constructive opportunities, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through its president, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, addressed a telegram of support to President Roosevelt. Despite the restrictions business has suffered during the banking holiday, these business men recognize the necessity of making banking and budget measures immediately effective. They urged that in administering his emergency powers the President "will recognize and preserve real as distinguished from present liquidating values."

Thus, as his first week in office rounds out, President Roosevelt finds himself in firm control of the national financial structure, a crisis passed, and the road clear for constructive reform.

Debt Payment Proposed

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—M. Paul Painlevé, former Premier, following the similar proposal of another former Premier, M. Edouard Herriot, urged yesterday that France now pay as a timely gesture the debt interest which was due the United States last December. Writing the Petit Parisien, M. Painlevé urged the payment of about $20,000,000 "not to help America—she will save herself—but to dispel the artificially magnified cloud between America and us so as to realize a firm accord among France, Great Britain and the United States." He said this would make "democracies safe" in the world and "avert the direst perils."

Beverley Vetoes Bill

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 11 (AP)—Gov. James R. Beverley yesterday vetoed a legislative bill conferring emergency powers on the Governor to deal with the bank crisis, but so worded that his acts were subjected to approval of the Legislative Economy Commission. The veto message said the Legislature was attempting to assume executive powers.

Cuba's Banks Reopen

HAVANA, Cuba, March 11 (AP)—Cuban banks reopened yesterday after a four-day holiday prescribed by presidential orders.

Last night bankers said business had been nearly normal. Under the terms of President Machado's decree signed Wednesday night, withdrawals were limited to 10 per cent.

Educators Urged To Study Results Of Own Teaching

Teachers Meeting in Boston Told It Is Their Duty to Pupils

Teachers attending the thirty-third annual meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English at the Hotel Statler this morning were urged to take stock of their teaching to ascertain if it is truly as important as individual teachers think it is.

Particular attention was drawn by Mr. H. H. Wade of Worcester Academy to the duty which teachers have toward those pupils capable of good work rather than to those who are indifferent and of poor or only average mentality.

"We must work more with the exceptional pupils to make them outstanding and more capable of creative work," he said. "Instead of favoring the poor pupil with extra care and attention let us expend this energy where it will do the most good to both the pupil and the world."

The eight-day series of educatonal conferences opened yesterday in Agassiz Hall, Cambridge, with a program of 14 speakers. Mr. Edward R. Scott, visiting instructor from England at Phillips Academy, Exeter, gave him impressions of how "An Englishman Lookks at English Teaching."

"There seems to be too much specialization in the teaching in America," he observed, "not only in the English departments but throughout the whole system of secondary education. Every branch of a subject is separated into absolute watertight compartments with a surprising disrespect for even allied branches."

Teaching English to the Japanese, Miss Lucy W. Titcomb, of Kobe College, Japan, reported, is interesting and enjoyable. The difference between the classroom attitude in America and Japan is easily seen. "There is no such thing as discipline," she said. "There is no need for it. Conflicts of sounds between Japanese and English constituted my greatest schoolroom problem."

Mr. T. S. Eliot, Norton professor of poetry in Harvard University, commented unfavorably on the policy of teaching poetry to pupils from anthologies.

Hitler Makes Plea For Good Order

(Continued from Page 1)

National Socialists in the different German states has been very mild, if the whole movement be regarded as a revolution, nevertheless, a number of incidents have occurred which have caused grave misgivings to a large section of the population.

A number of foreigners, including Americans, have complained to their embassies of rough treatment by uniformed National Socialists. The assailants, it is officially explained, were Communist spies disguised as Fascists.

Stores Forcibly Closed

Throughout the country hundreds of leaders of the Social Democratic Party and associated organizations, as well as Communists, have been imprisoned or taken into custody. Some days past also many large one-price stores, such as Woolworth's, were forcibly closed by armed National Socialists. Reasons for this have been largely a desire to direct trade from big stores to small traders, and the policy of attacking Jewish merchants.

Such disturbances to ordinary business have been mainly in west Germany, especially Rhineland. A statement in the press, in addition to the Chancellor's appeal, expresses the hope that these activities now cease.

Capt. Hermann Goering, Reich Commissioner for Interior Affairs in Prussia, dealt with this question in a speech yesterday at Essen, where many large shops are closed. "I shall install police everywhere where damage is being done to the German people; I refuse to make police a defense force for Jewish stores," he said.

Captain Goering is in direct control of all police in the state of Prussia, comprising two-thirds of Germany.

Bogus Agent Seeks Sales Victims With Tales of 'Silencer'

An agent posing as a salesman for telephone "silencers," designed to insure privacy of conversation to those speaking, has been reported by citizens in various parts of the United States. This agent already is said to have approached a large number of persons, whose business relations by telephone require strict privacy, in an effort to sell the device at a cost of $8 to $10.

Some say they were told that the proceeds from the sale of the device were to go toward the support of a midwestern college, while others say they were given to understand that they were contributing through their purchase of the "silencer" to the cost of erection of a new office building for a large organization with headquarters in Boston.

The agent, according to those upon whom he has called, has been informing his prospective customers also that the instrument was recommended by officials of this organization in Boston and is said to have reported that certain members of the organization were touring the country in the interests of selling the device.

In several of the cases, the citizens said they recognized the agent's claims as unfounded and have reported the case to the local police. Many of the persons who have been approached by the agent already have warned friends. Nevertheless his work apparently continues, according to communications coming in from different parts of the country.

Spokane Brothers Win Cattle Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., March 11—Running a cattle ranch in the Yakima Valley and keeping it on a paying basis is an every day matter for A. D. and Clyde Dunn, brothers, 18 and 15 years of age, who have again carried away championships for developing baby calves into fat, sleek steers, one of which brought a top-notch price of 17 cents a pound today.

Nineteen teams for eastern Washington and northern Idaho, each team consisting of three 4-H Club members, passed judgment at Spokane today upon the inland empire's finest fat cattle, swine and sheep brought here for their inspection. It was Clyde Dunn's steer that received first place.

The Dunn boys have a herd of pure bred short horns. They have been active in 4-H Club work since they were 10 years of age. Last year "Young A. D. Junior," as he is known to his many friends, was elected to the board of directors of the Short Horn Breeders Association. He will finish high school this year. The boys also have a sheep project as a side line.

Reading Boy Wins

HADLEY, Mass., March 11 (AP)—A. W. Richardson of Reading High School won the fourth annual public prize speaking contest of agricultural schools and departments of the State here last night. The other prize winners were Ernest Thayer, second; Clarence Paterson, third; and E. Hartwell Daley, fourth; all of the Essex County agricultural school.

Gambetta's Coat Found

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The fur-lined coat which Léon Gambetta, the French statesman, wore when he escaped from Paris in a balloon during the siege of 1871, has been found recently in the storehouse of a furrier here. The garment is to be exhibited in the Museum at Cahors, in southwestern France, birthplace of Gambetta.

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New York Banks Permit Limited Cash Withdrawals

Clearing House Reopened and Start Made on Delayed Checks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10—Savings banks and the compound interest departments of the big commercial banks here opened this morning for limited withdrawals of cash by depositors, further easing the financial situation in New York.

Meanwhile the big banking institutions like the Chase National, the National City, the Corn Exchange, and others in the commercial banking group, continued operations on a restricted scale in conformity with the ruling by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William H. Woodin, last Monday. Otherwise, the bank situation here remains practically unchanged from yesterday, with the whole city marking time as it awaits action in Washington.

As soon as this is had, New York City banks, both commercial and savings, are ready to open their doors for normal transaction of business. Authority to do this is expected by some of the big bankers here by tomorrow, and if it comes, they will be ready to do business on as broad a general line as ever immediately that they get word.

The New York Clearing House is again open and is clearing checks. With the full staff at work, the Clearing House is in a position to expedite this business and before close of business at noon tomorrow, expects to be caught up with the work on hand.

Bank Moratorium Extended

The state banking holiday was extended by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today to make it conform to the indefinite continuance of the nation-wide bank moratorium, declared by President Roosevelt last night.

Reports received in Wall Street today are to the effect that banks in many parts of the country are opening for operations within the restrictions laid down by Mr. Woodin.

There is a plentiful supply of food in the city, and prices again are stable today.

One of the notable features of developments here today from the public viewpoint is the ruling of the clearing house committee to member institutions that they could receive currency and checks, subject to deposit and collection, once the Secretary of the Treasury permits the restoration of deposit banking. This did much to ease the trade situation, inasmuch as it acts to facilitate the movement of bank checks as an exchange medium.

Gold Stopped at Border

Hoarding is believed to have been stopped, reports today being that there is a steady flow of deposits back to the banks and an ever increasing tide of gold to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which announced that $65,000,000 in gold had been returned to it in the first four days of this week and no decrease in this rate of return was expected. In this connection it was announced that the Chase National Bank had turned back at Brownsville, Texas, a $250,000 gold shipment to Mexico City under the presidential embargo on gold exportation.

Bankers voice more optimism than they have known for a week that the flow of money will be to the banks instead of away from them with the resumption of normal business. This is confidently expected next week.

The popular reaction to the assertion of leadership in Washington this week was as pervasively favorable as that in banking quarters here, where widespread satisfaction was voiced over the emergency legislation enacted by the Seventy-third Congress yesterday. This consensus was summarized briefly by Mr. James G. Perkins, new chairman of the board of the National City Bank.

"It seems to me sound and forward-looking," he said.

The Administration's reform program makes for a banking dictatorship that will result in the federalization of the whole banking system in this country, in the opinion of some of the most progressive of these financial leaders. They are in support of the President's move to reform the system and interpret his announcement that solvent banks will be allowed to reopen while weak banks will be placed under a "conservator"—a protector of bank depositors—as indicative of his intention to use wide authority to reform the entire structure from the ground up.

Kansas City Projects Give Jobs to 1350 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11—Thirteen hundred and fifty men were given employment here this week in civic projects provided for in the 10-year bond program. The me nare engaged in constructing new sewers, and the work will continue several weeks. Several hundred additional jobs will be provided as the new projects open up.

Colorado Defeats Betting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A measure proposing to legalize pari-mutuel betting and horse racing in this State was defeated recently in the State Senate. The bill had previously passed the House of Representatives.

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Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:30 p. m.—Musicalogue, Moses Smith.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Learr's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Reports; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 "Barn Dance."
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen, mystery drama.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Salon Singers
10:30 Advertising Federation of America Program; talk.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:30 p. m.—Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:45 "Sekatary Hawkins," sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Popular studio soloist.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Popular programs.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Dedication dinner for dirigible "Macon."
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra; Gus Van; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Scores, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS and local dance music.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Dessoff Choirs.
7:30 Talk, Mr. Edward A. Filene.
7:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS dance music.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
10:15 CBS, "The Duty of Government in the Premises."
10:45 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:15 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:30-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 "State Expenses," Mr. Carl P. Dennett.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
6:15 CBS popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local and CBS dance music.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo game, Commonwealth Armory.
10:30-12:00 Dance music.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Promenade Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 "Radio Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
1:45 Connecticut Hill Billies.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; quartet.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "Land Where the Good Songs Go."
8:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 Norwich University Musical Clubs.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 NBC, Pop Concert.
1:15 Studio soloists.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, "The New Era in Germany," Frederick Birchall, from Berlin.
2:30 NBC, Marimba Band.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Garden Program; Marian Anderson; orchestra.
6:30 Local popular programs.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:30 Dance orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 Popular vocal program.
10:-5 NBC, Rex Chandler's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS and local popular programs.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
5:00 Donald Novis, tenor.
5:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
5:30 Dance music; talks; reports.
6:00 CBS, "Pitfalls Along the Legal Education Road."
6:30 Greater Boston Negro Chorus.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:15 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Dance orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Male quartet.
10:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Polish music.
1:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
1:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
1:30 CBS, Minstrel Program.
2:00 Local dance music.
2:30 Nashua Boys Band.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Musical Revue.
6:00 Local dance music; news.
6:30 CBS Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local popular programs.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
11:00 CBS dance music.

Monday's Features

WBZ

11:45 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "The Melting Pot."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:01 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Talk, Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Missner Electronic Piano.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
2:31 p. m.—American news.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Japanese President to Remain in Office; Pless and Greenland Actions to Proceed

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The League of Nations' decision regarding Japanese policy in Manchuria has no effect on the status of Mr. Mineitciro Adatci, the Japanese president of the World Court.

Press comments that he would be affected in his position by reason of his being a Japanese national have been contradicted. Mr. Adatci stresses the point that judges in the World Court are elected under the statute of the Court, without any reference whatever to their nationality. American judges have been elected three times, in spite of the fact that America up till now does not adhere to the Court.

* * *

On Feb. 1 the Court began its twenty-seventh session. In accordance with practice, however, the work of the session will not begin until after the conclusion of the cases appearing on the list of the twenty-sixth extraordinary session, which opened on Oct. 14, 1932, and will continue to run meanwhile.

The president announced that he had good grounds for hoping that, when the Court entered upon the work of its twenty-seventh session, all its titular members would be present on the Bench. Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Mr. de Bustamenta and Mr. D. Altamira were unable to take part in the work of the twenty-sixth session.

* * *

On the list of the twenty-sixth session there still remained the case concerning the legal status of certain parts of Eastern Greenland, instituted by the Danish Government against Norway. The oral procedure, which was resumed on Feb. 1, was concluded on Feb. 7 and the Court is now deliberating on this case.

* * *

The other case on the list of the twenty-sixth session was the case between Germany and Poland concerning the administration of the Prince von Pless. On February 4 the Court made an order in this case. In October, 1932, the Polish Government raised a preliminary objection submitting that the Court should declare the German Government's application inadmissable. The German Government asked the Court to overrule the objection and judge the case on its merits.

* * *

The Court in its order joins the objection to the merits of the suit in order to pass upon the objection and, if the latter is overruled, upon the merits, by means of a single judgment. For this purpose it fixes time limits for the filing of the further documents of the written proceedings on the merits, expiring on Oct. 15, 1933, but liable to extension under certain conditions and subject to certain reservations.

* * *

In addition there are other cases pending before the Court. These concern the appeals of the Czechoclovak Government against judgments delivered by the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, on which preliminary objections have been lodged in both these cases by the Hungarian Government, and the case between Norway and Denmark concerning the territories in the southeast of Greenland.

* * *

Of these matters pending there is only one at present ready for hearing and this one has accordingly been entered on the list of the ordinary session which began Feb. 1. This is the problem concerning the jurisdiction of the Court in regard to the appeals of the Czechoslovak Government.

* * *

Meanwhile Germany has officially renewed its adherence to the Optional Clause for a new period of five years, from March 1, 1933. The Dominican Republic filed instruments of ratification of the Court's Statute, the Revision of 1929, of the Optional Clause, and of the protocol relating to the accession of the United States of America to the Court.

Cincinnati Institute Told Of West's Effect on Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11—Contact with the West and its democratic ideals is causing a slight tendency among Japanese to throw off subservience in a questioning of both the wisdom and the disinterestedness of those who govern them, according to Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, author and commentator on world affairs, speaking before the University of Cincinnati Current Affairs Institute last night.

This change is manifest only in matters of internal organization, Mr. Norton pointed out.

Legislators Ask Favorable Stand On 48-Hour Week

Senate Hears Plea to Place Massachusetts' View Before Congress

Massachusetts should let Congress know that it is in favor of a national 48-hour labor law, speakers contended before the State Senate yesterday. The result of their arguments was the turning down of an unfavorable report by the Committee on Constitutional Law and the substitution of a bill to memorialize Congress as to the attitude of the Commonwealth on this subject.

Arguments that the resolution would be nothing more than an "idle gesture" met the response that no effort to inform Congress of the attitude of a state toward any subject is a "waste-basket" pledge. Another proposal accepted was that Congress be asked to sanction an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving Congress power to regulate the hours of labor. Both resolutions were passed to a second reading.

By a close roll call vote, the Senate refused to suspend the rules so as to act immediately on an order directing the bank commissioner to publish a list of hoarders. As a result, the order goes to the Rules Committee.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely registered his approval of proposals to call an immediate state convention for the purpose of acting on the question of prohibition repeal. He was referring to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Law made public yesterday.

Efforts in the House to save the jobs of five smoke inspectors who would fall under the terms of proposed legislative action to abolish the smoke division continued, yesterday, when a motion was introduced to reconsider the vote of Thursday, whereby the House concurred with the Seante in rejecting an amendment to the "abolition" bill which would retain the men at work. Reconsideration was held over to Monday. The men in question were state employees prior to the formation of the smoke division.

Support of Roosevelt's Cost Cut Demand Urged

Citizens of Massachusetts, public employees and veterans organizations were told today by Mr. Carl P. Dennett, State chairman of the National Economy League, that this is the time to support President Roosevelt in his demand for a cut of $600,000,000 in governmental expenditures.

Such a cut is a "crying necessity," he said, and pointed to the $1,200,000,000 deficit that confronts the Federal Government this fiscal year. Asserting that the President is offering to carry out his campaign pledges, Mr. Dennett called on all the people and all factions to end the "unprecedented conditions now prevailing throughout the country."

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's

Every once in a while some artist emerges from a quiet retreat with a good stock of pictures. When we examine them carefully we find them the result of continued patient craft, developed independently of current vogues and tendencies. The pictures may be enjoyed for their intrinsic qualities, for their independent character. The present display at Goodspeed's on Ashburton Place by Mr. Thomas W. Nason is such an exhibit.

Wood engraving, an exacting medium, is not practiced often today. The rapidly executed wood block is more popular, for it is made dispatchfully, and appears more brilliant and effective at casual glance. The engraved block is made meticulously, for a more delicate line may be achieved by working with the grain. Mr. Nason's lines are so fine at times that they lose identity and become part of a dark, almost shadowy area. He portrays rustic scenes, old timber houses, ramshackle barns, all clustered in a huddle. He outlines them firmly and then patiently works in a profusion of fine lines which, by their proximity or thickness determine the tonal quality of the surface. Mr. Nason between the limits of black and white brings about an extraordinary graduation of grays which reflect the light in various degrees and establish the form and surface texture. There is something particularly appealing about the smooth handicraft and the delicacy of procedure. One observes the evolution toward greater delicacy and nuance in the work of the artist over a period of years. The careful printing enhances the luminous tones and enriches the qualities of these prints.

Holman's Print Shop

An exhibition calculated to make the visitor laugh is on view at Holman's Print Shop on Park Street. Mr. Holman has selected a queer and engaging motley. There are German prints of the last century, turned out with haphazard color, not unlike our "comics." There are lithographs by the great Frenchman, Daumier; there are English caricatures of literary folk, such as Matthew Arnold and Rudyard Kipling. There is wide range and considerable material for entertainment. D. A.

Events Tonight

Boston Chapter, Connecticut College Alumnæ Association: Dinner and reception, College Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Dance assembly, 8.

Italian Junior League: Charity bridge whist and entertainment, Hotel Brunswick, 8.

Boston City Club: Dinner dance, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Committee on Health and Recreation: Entertainment, Williams Municipal Building, South End, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Sunday

Boston City Club: Concert, Miss Florence Persson, soprano, Miss Helena Yngve, contralto, and Mr. Albert Ericson, pianist, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Poland Reborn," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Musicale, by Miss Virginia Kingsley, soprano, and Miss Eileen Sutherland, accompanist, 4. Open to young people.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Toward Our Own Promised Land: Can We Escape Our Egypt?" by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, also music, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "The Modern Stagecraft," by Mr. W. C. Hersey, Drama League Course, 3:30. Concert by Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Jaques Hoffman, conducting, 8. Both events, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated lecture on Pueblo Indians, by Mr. Wick Miller, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Field and Forest Club: Meeting, talk, Methodist Episcopal Church, Harvard Square, Cambridge, 4:15.

Ice carnival, benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, hockey exhibition by Bruins and other teams, Boston Garden, 8:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mme. H. d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist; Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

First Movement from Trio in D major, Opus 70, No. 1 ..... Beethoven
Allegro Vivace
Trio in A minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Moderato assai
Theme and variations

Community Church Meeting: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaker, Symphony Hall, 10:45.

North Station: "Snow Train" for Laconia and Gilford, N. H., leaves 8:30.

Events Monday

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Opening day, spring flower show, Mechanics Building, afternoon and evening, through March 18.

Boston Ruskin Club: Talk, "Literary Shrines in the British Isles," by Miss Harriet Everhard Johnson, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 3.

Pekingese Association: Afternoon meeting, 1.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Maple Tree," 9:15 and 10:30, and "The Land of Windmills," 2:30; Indian Lore Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk, "The Scott Country," by Mr. Charles S. Olcott, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Memorial services for Dr. Emrich, conducted by the Rev. J. Edgar Park, Church of New Jerusalem, 11.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, talk by the Rev. R. K. Marvin, Church of the Redemption, 10:45.

Boston Chapter of Hadassah: Donors' luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Boston University: Founders' Day exercises, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, speaker, Tremont Temple, 10:45.

Concerts to Come

Monday evening, March 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the student orchestra of the New England Conservatory.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Harvard Glee Club, A. T. Davison, conductor.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by Sophie Brasiau, contralto.

Friday afternoon, March 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 19, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 19, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, March 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Alex Thiede, conductor, and Howard Goding, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 19, at the Boston City Club, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maurine Palmer, contralto, and David Blair McClosky, baritone.

Tuesday evening, March 21, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Malcolm E. Holmes, conductor.

Wednesday morning, March 22, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano.

Friday afternoon, March 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Ruth Culbertson, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Fritz Kreisler.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluet; sixteenth century French engravings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Animal etchings colored in oil, by Stark Davis.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of oils.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition by Adolph Arsen. Through March.

For further exhibitions see Tuesday's Monitor.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, East Weymouth, Mass.
Arthur Willmore, New York, N. Y.
W. L. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Elinor A. Bergson, Dorchester, Mass.
Maxine Leota Gillis, Roxbury, Mass.

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His Father Set Him a Good Example

HENRY A. WALLACE — By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

New Agriculture Secretary Is Practical Man of the Soil

Is as Well Known as an Expert in Corn Breeding as He Is as Editor of Farm Paper—Has Penchant for Playing Badminton

By JOHN H. PARKER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan. — American political history records few if any instances where father and son have served as cabinet officers in opposing political parties within a decade, yet no cabinet appointment seems more natural or in line with the times than that of Mr. Henry Agard Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture.

The new Secretary comes of a family prominent in agricultural affairs in the middle West for three generations. His grandfather, Henry Wallace, founded Wallaces' Farmer in Des Moines in 1895 and edited this well-known farm paper until 1916. "Uncle Henry," as he was affectionately known to hosts of readers, was a member of T. R. Roosevelt's Country Life Commission.

His son, Henry C. Wallace, succeeded him as editor of the paper in 1916, and served until appointed Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding cabinet in 1921. At that time Mr. Henry A. Wallace became editor. He has now moved into a more prominent and perhaps more troubled seat in the Administration Building of the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

This third Henry Wallace was born on a farm in Adair County, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1888, and is the eldest of the six children of the former Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Wallace married Miss Ilo Browne of Indianola, Iowa, in 1914. They have three children, Henry B., age 17; Robert B., 14, and Jean B., 12 years. He was graduated in 1910 from Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, one of the land grant colleges established by an act signed by Abraham Lincoln. His father, Henry C. Wallace, served as professor of dairy husbandry at Ames from 1892-1894.

Follows Early Influences

Thus three influences impressed Mr. Henry A. Wallace in early life—the Iowa farm, the atmosphere of an agricultural college and the editorial rooms of the paper. All of these early influences are plainly apparent in the later life and accomplishments of the Secretary. He has always retained his intimate connection with farm affairs, owns and supervises the operation of a farm in Polk County, Iowa.

He knows the middle West. What is just as important, he knows how to talk and write the language of the middle West, not only to the home folks in Iowa "where the tall corn grows," but to big business in New York City, where he is a frequent visitor, and to politicians in Washington.

In recent years he has been prominent in the councils of farm organizations during the preparation of legislative measures dealing with the restoration of farm buying power.

Mr. Wallace has written numerous feature articles and editorials for Wallaces' Farmer since he joined the staff of the paper soon after graduation from college in 1910. These have included the usual farm subjects, but with distinct leanings to agricultural research, and in recent years to farm economics.

Writings Show Versatility

Just a few topics chosen at random will illustrate some of the chief interests of the man: "Some Interesting Corn Hybrids"; "Corn Breeding as a Hobby"; "Where Did Dent Corn Come From?" "Smooth Corn Versus Rough Corn."

In the last-named article he took corn judges to task for placing too many premiums on the rough types of corn then commonly grown in Indiana, rather than on the smoother types favored in Illinois and Iowa.

"Show corn ideals," he said, "deal too much with beauty and too little with utility. Whether corn has smooth or rough kernels means very little more than the presence or absence of a dimple in a pretty girl."

His writings are not all of a popular nature. He is the author of a widely used textbook on "Corn and Corn Growing," a volume on "Agricultural Prices," a research bulletin published by Iowa State College on "Correlation and Machine Calculation," a statistical paper on "What Is in the Corn Judge's Mind?" a paper on "A Mathematical Inquiry Into the Effect of Weather on Corn Yields in the Eight Corn-Belt States," and papers on many other subjects.

Well Known as Corn Expert

In the field of plant breeding, few if any experiment station or university men or government technicians have accomplished more, if the measuring stick used is that of putting high yielding, well-adapted types of hybrid corn into production on corn-belt farms. As a boy of 17, Mr. Wallace saw a then famous corn judge pick out some show ears which he stated would produce high yields.

Instead of taking the word of the "expert" without question, the young man took home 33 ears placed by the great judge. He planted them separately, one ear to a row, and found little or no relation between score card placing and actual yield. Ever since that first corn breeding experiment, Mr. Wallace has carried on technical and practical work in corn improvement, at first as a hobby in his home garden, and in later years as a business enterprise on a large acreage near Grimes, Iowa.

The Hi-Bred Seed Company, of which Mr. Wallace is president, was organized to produce and sell hybrid seed corn. The success of this company testifies to the ability of Mr. Wallace as a natural scientist, farmer, advertiser and business man.

No Place for Faulty Work

Journalists, statisticians and corn breeders in the United States Department of Agriculture should not suffer during the Wallace administration. Neither should they place any careless or faulty work on the Secretary's desk!

Mr. Wallace is fond of sports of various kinds; tennis, volley ball, badminton. This is a game similar to lawn tennis played on a court 44 feet long by 20 feet wide. The net is five feet high, and there are from one to four players on a side. They have a badminton court at the top of the Wallace Publishing Building in Des Moines and play at noon.

Mr. Wallace is sincere and intellectually incorruptible. He is willing, however, to compromise with his theories, to some extent at least, to secure practical ends. He is convinced of the need of action "to make it possible again for a good farmer to pay his interest and taxes." Such action, Mr. Wallace believes, may need to include some voluntary plan of acreage reduction, a domestic allotment plan applied to such crops as wheat and cotton, and perhaps to hogs and federal refinancing of farm mortgages.

A year ago Mr. Wallace testified at hearings on the Goldsborough bill, which proposed to restore prices to profitable levels through control of credit and currency.

He has recently declared himself as being in favor of controlled inflation of the currency. It is now clear, he says, to even the dullest observers, that "the United States has only the choice between inflation and the wholesale repudiation of debts."

Mr. Wallace is for tax reduction, and suggests these measuring sticks; 20 per cent cut in living costs, 35 per cent cut in wholesale commodity prices, 65 per cent reduction in farm-buying power.

He believes that England has gained by going off the gold standard, and hopes that the nations of the world, or at any rate the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany can agree on an international monetary policy, which will at least be better than the present chaotic condition.

In his national policies affecting American agriculture, Mr. Wallace may be expected to abide by the slogans which have stood at the masthead of Wallaces' Farmer for years. These are: "Good farming, clear thinking, right living." Can American farmers and citizens generally ask for any more?

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

A meaty and balanced program was provided by Dr. Koussevitzky for the eighteenth pair of concerts (March 10-11) by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It opened with a new Sinfonietta in one movement by Prof. Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard, an engaging work full of melodic graciousness and rhythmic vitality. It is divided into three sections, of which the first is classic in form but modern in style; the second, charmingly lyrical, and the third lively and vivacious. A figure which plays a big part in the work lends it a popular flavor through its implications of jazz. Mr. Hill has toyed with jazz before; he even wrote a jazz concerto for two pianos which he later withdrew. In this instance the touch of jazz is very mild and inoffensive; just enough to connect the music in spirit with the great mass of the American people. The score is of course scholarly in construction and orchestration, but it is far from academic; it seems rather a spontaneous, personal expression, perhaps the most individual of the composer's works. It was well received by the audience.

Mr. Arthur Foote, another distinguished Boston composer, also had a place on this program, with his "Night Piece" for flute and string orchestra, to which he has referred as "a slight little thing." It is slight, but by no means negligible or unworthy. It is in fact a very appealing "little thing," with charming melodies and transparent texture. It was played with most ingratiating tone and most fluent line by that superb flutist, Mr. Georges Laurent, and the string choirs. The composer was much applauded.

Mr. Hill's Sinfonietta was followed by the Sixth Symphony of Sibelius, the neglected sister in the series of seven. Many commentators appear to feel that it has scant appeal. Even Mr. Cecil Gray, high priest of the composer, finds comparatively little to say for it in his "Sibelius." It had been performed in Boston three years ago, and then was repeated within a month by Dr. Koussevitzky, who only now has revived it. To the present commentator it is one of the most alluring of Sibelius's symphonic works, marked by technical economy and directness, restrained emotional intensity and rare subtlety of rhythmic pattern.

The program closed with a very musical rendering of Dr. Richard Strauss's modest attempt to describe, in a half-hour tonal lecture, "the development of the human race from its origin." The result was impressive, not because of Nietzsche but because of Strauss—and because of Koussevitzky, who made the tale a musical, not a philosophical, revelation. L. A. S.

Simmons M. I. T. Glee Clubs

Wisely joining forces for greater variety and larger scope, the glee clubs of Simmons College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, directed respectively by Mr. David Blair McClosky and Mr. William Ellis Weston, gave a concert last evening at Jordan Hall. There was a friendly audience of good size. The program was symmetrically devised. Mr. McClosky conducted the combined clubs in Tchesnikoff's "Mother Moscow" and then led Simmons College separately through a group of songs; Mr. Weston then took the stand for three numbers sung by the M. I. T. club and a lengthy cantata — Heinrich Karl Johann Hofmann's "Melusina" — performed by the combined choirs and a group of soloists (Miss Esther Downing, soprano; Miss Grace Donahue, contralto; Mr. David Blair McClosky, baritone, and Mr. H. Walker French, bass).

Three songs by Holst were the most interesting part of the Simmons offering: "The Splendor Falls" and "Sweet and Low," with their charming overlapping echo effects were very pleasing, despite their characteristically Holstian harmonic austerity, which grows rather chill at times. "The Swallow Leaves Her Nest," with its somewhat wintry melancholy, wts less ingratiating. Yet Holst's parsimony of color is more interesting than the full harmonic palette used so prettily and so insignificantly by the average writer for chorus. Chadwick's "Parvum quando" and Bargiel's "Dragon Flies" completed this group. The M. I. T.'s somewhat solemn offering comprised an "Adoramus te" of Palestrina, Elgar's "Yea, Cast Me From the Heights of the Mountains," with its exaggerated illustrative contrasts inherited from Handel, and Protheroe's "Laudamus."

Hofmann's "Die schöne Melusine," composed in 1875, is a dramatic cantata of a type that now seems peculiarly old-fashioned, by a composer who wrote prolifically and enjoyed great success during his lifetime.

The performance of the two clubs, separately and in conjunction, was very creditable, although, if a word of adverse criticism be not out of place, the young ladies might have sung a shade more heartily, the young gentlemen a bit less solemnly: The soloists, particularly Miss Donahue and Mr. McClosky, made the most of their opportunities. There was hearty applause. S. S.

Employers Urged to Keep All Workers on Jobs

An appeal to the patriotism of employers not to discharge workers was directed at industry by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, yesterday. It is imperative, he said, that everyone possible be kept at work during the present period of economic readjustment.

"My attention," he stated, "has been called to the fact that establishments engaged in the distribution of merchandise have been dismissing employees because of the decline in business due to the banking situation. Obviously, no worse step could be taken to retard efforts to maintain public confidence and build up business to normalcy. It is a patriotic duty to keep employees at work."

Annual Spring Flower Show to Go On; Blossoms Oblivious of Moratoriums

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which for 62 years has been providing people of its surrounding community with periodic spectacles of beauty encouragement by way of its flower shows, will step into the breach caused by the temporary economic confusion and on Monday night, March 13, will open its annual spring flower show, with the most diversified composite of exhibits in its history.

People who have been wondering where they could turn in a time of excitement and anxiety for a little respite of calm and pure enjoyment will have their chance at Mechanics' Hall where gardens will bloom without price tags and color and design and perfume will know no moratorium.

The Horticultural Society officers have made a surpassing effort this year to have their show rich in educational content. A series of information booths will intersperse the competitive exhibits, and garden makers can ask all the questions they can think of, and obtain answers to some that had not yet occurred to them.

There will be a Japanese and a Chinese garden, all regardless of the present political struggle in the Far East; a cactus garden, a long border of annuals, a bulb garden and several rock gardens. One of the rock gardens is being put up by a man who was formerly gardener to the Princess Victoria, a sister of the present ruler of Great Britain.

In Grand Hall, a forest of acacias will be built from the greenhouse resources of Mrs. Galen Stone at Marion, and a tremendous azalea garden put up by Mr. Charles G. Dexter of New Bedford and Sandwich. The Garden Clubs are going to border a village street with their exhibits. The street will be an "ideal street," even to the beautification of the ubiquitous filling station.

Daily lectures on garden subjects will occur at 2 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. On Tuesday afternoon at 2, Mr. Fletcher Steel will "Appraise the Spring Show" and at 3:30, Dr. John May will speak of birds and their relation to horticulture. The show will continue from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day, from Monday at 6 p. m. through Saturday night.

Pay Cuts for Teachers Expected Next Year

Salary cuts for teachers will take the place of voluntary contributions to public welfare next year, in the belief of Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager of the Boston School Committee. Under the present system of contributions, he pointed out, the school department alone will have donated about $1,000,000 at the end of the year.

Mr. Sullivan, however, stated that if such a reduction does come, it will be a benefit to all that it affects. The school budget also is said to be in its final form and is expected to be less than last year's appropriation.

Gold Hoarders Rush to Cover As They Turn in $200,000,000

Thousands All Over United States Scurry to Banks to Purge Themselves of Stain Which Government Says May Be Passport to Jail

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Gold was hot today. Sizzling hot. It seared consciences and stung hoarders into sudden action.

It was estimated, in the absence of official figures, that something like $200,000,000 in gold has been returned to the Federal Reserve System throughout the United States this week.

By the thousands, all over the country, the hoarders have scurried to banks to purge themselves of the yellow stain which, the Government has decreed, will be a passport to a $10,000 fine or 10 years in prison.

One estimate predicted $1,000,000,000 in hoarded gold would be back in a few days where it is most useful, reinforcing the rock of gold on which the currency is reared.

Here are some reports from various Federal Reserve districts:

At St. Louis, Mr. William McC. Martin, governor of the eighth district, said more than half of the $1,350,000 withdrawn last week, was returned this week; $636,000 of it yesterday.

At New York recovery of gold since the first of the week totaled $65,000,000. Of this $30,000,000 poured into the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday. As in other Reserve districts it included gold returned by individuals and turned in by member banks in accordance with Treasury Secretary Woodin's regulations.

At Cleveland, the Reserve bank estimated it received $500,000 yesterday, on top of $300,000 Wednesday, the Plain-Dealer said.

At San Francisco the Reserve bank statement showed an increase of more than $19,000,000 in gold reserve during the week ended Wednesday. The reserve was sufficient to back all Federal Reserve notes outstanding nearly 70 per cent.

At Chicago, bank officials said a "noticeable amount" had been received and they expected an inpour to begin today. The Chicago Tribune said that between Feb. 24 and the President's proclamation withdrawals from the Reserve bank soared to from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 daily.

At Richmond, Mr. George J. Seay, governor of the Reserve bank, said $163,000 of gold was turned over yesterday. He noted that the lawful resources of the bank were $134,000,000 of which $128,000,000 was in gold. This compared with $118,000,000 last month.

At Philadelphia, $727,000 in gold was returned to the Reserve bank yesterday, making a total of $1,055,000 since the start of the holiday. Hoarders with bulging suitcases struggled into banks. Others asked that trucks be sent to their homes. Many expressed shame for their action in hoarding.

Everywhere the Government prepared a drive to punish persistent hoarders. The Reserve Board called for the names of all who got gold in the last two years.

Gold trinkets and bullion were being exchanged at United States assay offices for cash. Some folk even tendered gold teeth and watches. The Federal Reserve System passed out Federal Reserve notes for gold and gold certificates.

The penalties against hoarding are heavier than for many grave felonies. Bankers expressed conviction they would be enforced. The "big hoarders" would be sought especially, they said.

One man phoned a New York bank yesterday. He said he had $700,000 in gold and wanted instructions on how to get rid of it. He got the instruction.

The necessity for conserving gold has seemed particularly paradoxical in the United States, when its monetary gold stock, as reported yesterday, was $4,243,000,000, or more than a third of all the monetary gold in the world, and much more than that held by any other nation.

The gold would have been more than adequate, banking authorities explain, if it had been permitted to function normally. But it was being rapidly drawn out of the Federal Reserve banks, where it backs our currency, and put where it was no longer useful, save to individuals. The normal minimum gold reserve for Federal Reserve notes, our chief form of currency, is 40 per cent, so each $1 of gold taken out removes the backing for $2.50 of currency.

What was going on is clearly indicated by the Federal Reserve statement for the week ended Wednesday. As Federal Reserve notes in circulation jumped $636,000,000, the gold reserves of the system were drawn down by $109,000,000. And this occurred in a week mostly of holidays, in which there were only two full days of unrestricted business by the Reserve system.

But the necessity of maintaining a substantial gold reserve, according to banking authorities, is not so much for domestic purposes, but to defend our currency in the world markets, where gold is the only measure, and where gold must be shipped in settlement of balances, when a nation buys more goods and services from the rest of the world than it sells to it, or vice versa, or when movements of capital are not counterbalanced by movements of goods.

Sea Freight Rates To Be Stabilized

Steamship companies operating between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards of the United States via the Panama Canal are preparing for the "stabilization" of ocean freight rates that is expected to prevail with the going into effect of the new amendment to the Shipping Act of 1916, 90 days after enactment. President Hoover signed the bill just before retiring from the Presidency.

For years the steamship interests have been unable to agree on ocean freight rates and the Intercoastal Conference has been organized and reorganized several times. Rate cutting would be made despite conference rulings. The new bill, known as the Copeland Bill, or Intercoastal Shipping Act, is, in effect, the first step toward federal regulation of the ocean intercoastal shipping charges, it is pointed out by traffic men.

Steamship men in Boston and other ports favor the legislation, saying it will stabilize rates and permit a fair price to be received for the transportation of commodities and merchandise by water between the two seacoasts of the nation. In accordance with the act, all common or contract carries must publish, file with the United States Shipping Board, and keep open to public inspection all rates and services. All such rates can be changed only on 30 days' notice, excepting that the Shipping Board may allow changes for good cause, in less than that time.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with rising temperature tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 18.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday, probably with light snow in north portion.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest backing to west or southwest winds, and overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	20	30	Montreal	2	10
Bismarck	12	30	Nantucket	16	30
Boston	12	27	New Orleans	48	66
Buffalo	12	16	New York	18	26
Calgary	10	20	Norfolk, Va.	26	44
Charleston	42	64	North Platte	22	58
Chicago	22	22	Philadelphia	20	30
Cincinnati	20	28	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	82
Denver	34	64	Pittsburgh	14	18
Eastport, Me.	6	22	Portland, Me.	8	24
Hatteras	36	54	Raleigh	28	46
Honolulu, T.H.		72	St. Louis	30	30
7 p.m. Mar. 10	68		St. Paul	20	22
Helena, Mont.	20	30	Salt Lake City	30	38
Huron, S. D.	14	24	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville	44	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	62
Kansas City	36	36	Seattle	44	48
Key West	72	78	Tampa	54	76
Los Angeles	52	70	Washington	20	28
Memphis	38	40	Wichita, Kan.	40	44
Miami, Fla.	64	78	Williston, N.D.	12	22

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 11.
B—Maximum March 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:55 p. m., Sunday 11:15 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:17 p. m.

'G. E.' Reports Large Gains

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 11 (AP)—The Pittsfield works of the General Electric Company received larger orders last week than in any week for several years previous, Mr. L. E. Underwood, manager of the works, reports. He said that a similar condition existed at the Schenectady, N. Y., plant.

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Democratic Leader Presents Roosevelt's Economy Measure

Bill Introduced by Senator Robinson Covers Entire Ground of Veterans' Compensation and Employees' Rights and Privileges

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The text of the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, to carry out President Roosevelt's economy plan, follows in full:

A Bill

To maintain the credit of the United States Government. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Title I

Veterans

Sec. 1. That subject to such requirements and limitations as shall be contained in regulations to be issued by the President, and within the limits of appropriations made by Congress, the following classes of persons may be paid a pension:

(A) Any person who served in the active military or naval service and who is disabled as a result of disease or injury or aggravation of a pre-existing disease or injury incurred in line of duty in such service.

(B) Any person who served in the active military or naval service during any war subsequent to the Civil War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection and who is permanently disabled as a result of wound or disease.

(C) The widow, child, or children, dependent mother or father, of any person who dies as a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service.

(D) The widow and or child of any deceased person who served during any war subsequent to the Civil War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection and prior to the World War.

(E) For the purpose of subparagraph (B) of this section, the World War shall be deemed to have ended Nov. 11, 1918.

Rate of Pension

Sec. 2. The minimum and maximum monthly rate of pension which may be paid for disability or death shall be as follows: For disability, from $6 to $275; for death, from $12 to $75.

Sec. 3. For each class of persons specified in sub-paragraphs (A) and (B) of Section 1 of this title the President is hereby authorized to prescribe by regulation the minimum degrees of disability and such higher degrees of disability, if any, as in his judgment should be recognized and prescribe the rate of pension payable for each degree of disability. In fixing rates of pensions for disability or death the President shall prescribe by regulation such differentiation as he may deem just and equitable, in the rates to be paid to veterans of different wars and or their dependents and to be paid for

(A) Disabilities and deaths resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in war-time service;

(B) Disabilities and deaths resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in peace-time service;

(C) Disabilities and deaths not incurred in service.

War-Time Service

Sec. 4. The President shall prescribe by regulation (subject to the provisions of section 1 (E) of this title) the date of the beginning and of the termination of the period in each war subsequent to the Civil War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine insurrection, service within which shall for the purposes of this act be deemed war-time service. The President shall further prescribe by regulation the required number of days of war or peace-time service for each class of veterans, the time limit on filing of claims for each class of veterans and their dependents, the nature and extent of proofs and presumptions for such different classes, and any other requirements as to entitlement as he shall deem equitable and just. The President in establishing conditions precedent may prescribe different requirements or conditions for the veterans of different wars and their dependents and may further subdivide the classes of persons as outlined in section 1 of this title and apply different requirements or conditions to such subdivisions.

Sec. 5. All decisions rendered by the administrators of veterans' affairs under the provisions of this title, or the regulations issued pursuant thereto, shall be final and conclusive on all questions of law and fact, and no other official or court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review by mandamus or otherwise such decision.

Sec. 6. In addition to the pensions provided in this title, the administrator of veterans' affairs is hereby authorized under such limitations as may be prescribed by the President and within the limits of existing veterans' administration facilities, to furnish to veterans of any war, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, domiciliary care where they are suffering with permanent disabilities and medical and hospital treatment for diseases or injuries incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service.

Administration

Sec. 7. The administrator of veterans' affairs subject to the general direction of the President and in accordance with regulations to be issued by the President, shall administer, execute and enforce the provisions of this title and for such purpose shall have the same authority and powers as are provided in sections 425, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 440, 442, 443, 444, 447, 450, 451, 453, 455, 457, 458, 459, 459a, 459c, 459d, 459e, 459f, title 38, U. S. C. and such other sections of title 38, U. S. C. as relate to the administration of the laws granting pensions.

Sec. 8. The administrator of veterans' affairs is hereby authorized in carrying out the provisions of Title 1 of this act or any other pension act to delegate authority to render decisions to such person or persons as he may find necessary. Within the limitations of such delegations, any decisions rendered by such person or persons shall have the same force and effect as though rendered by the administrator of veterans' affairs. The President shall personally approve all regulations issued under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 9. Claims for benefits under this title shall be filed with the veterans' administration under such regulations, including provisions for hearing, determination, and administrative review, as the President may approve, and payments shall not be made for any period prior to date of application. When a claim shall be finally disallowed under this title and the regulations issued thereunder, it may not thereafter be reopened or allowed.

Eligibility

Sec. 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 2 of this title, any person who served as an officer of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the World War, other than as an officer of the regular army, navy or marine corps, who made valid application for retirement under the provisions of public No. 508, Seventieth Congress, enacted May 24, 1928, Secs. 581 and 582, title 38, United States Code, and who prior to the passage of this act has been granted retirement pay at the monthly rate now being paid him if the disability for which he has been retired resulted from disease or injury or aggravation of a pre-existing disease or injury incurred in line of duty between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918: provided, that the disease or injury or aggravation of the disease or injury directly resulted from the performance of military or naval duty, and that such person otherwise meets the requirements of the regulations which may be issued under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. All offences committed and all penalties or forfeiture incurred under the acts repealed by Sec. 17 of this title may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if said repeal had not been made and any person who forfeited rights to benefits under any such acts shall not be entitled to any benefits under this title.

Punishments

Sec. 12. That whoever in any claim for benefits under this title or by regulations issued pursuant to this title, makes any sworn statement of a material fact knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 13. That if any person entitled to payment of pension under title, whose right to such payment under this title or under any regulation issued under this title, ceases upon the happening of any contingency, thereafter fraudulently accepts any such payment, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 14. That whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or pension under this title, or regulations issued under this title, without being entitled to the same, and with intent to defraud the United States or any beneficiary of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

False Statements

Sec. 15. Any person who shall knowingly make or cause to be made, or conspire, combine, aid or assist in, agree to, arrange for, or in any wise procure the making or presentation of a false or fraudulent affidavit, declaration, certificate, statement, voucher, or paper, or writing purporting to be such, concerning any claim for benefits under this title, shall forfeit all rights, claims and benefits under this title, and, in addition to any and all other penalties imposed by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 16. Every guardian, curator, conservator, committee, or person legally vested with the responsibility or care of a claimant or his estate, having charge and custody in a fiduciary capacity of money paid, under the provisions of this title, for the benefit of any minor or incompetent claimant, who shall embezzle the same in violation of his trust, or convert the same to his own use, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2000 or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years, or both.

Previous Laws Repealed

Sec. 17. All public laws granting medical or hospital treatment, domiciliary care, compensation, pension disability allowance, or retirement pay to veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, the World War, or to former members of the military or naval service for injury or disease incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the military or naval service except so far as they relate to persons who served prior to the Spanish-American war, and the retirement of officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy or marine corps, are hereby repealed, and all laws granting or pertaining to yearly renewable term insurance are hereby repealed, but payments in accordance with such laws shall continue to the first day of the third calendar month following the month during which this act is enacted. The administrator of veterans' affairs under the general direction of the President shall immediately cause to be reviewed all allowed claims under the above referred to laws and where a person is found entitled under this act, authorize payment or allowance of benefits in accordance with the provisions of this act commencing with the first day of the fourth calendar month following the month during which this act is enacted and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 9 of this act, no further claim in such case shall be required: Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall interfere with payments heretofore made or hereafter to be made under contracts of yearly renewable term insurance which have matured prior to the date of enactment of this act and under which payments have been commenced.

Sec. 18. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, pensions and/or any other monetary gratuity payable to former members of the military or naval service in wars prior to the Spanish-American War for service, age, disease or injury, except retired pay of officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy or marine corps, shall be reduced by 10 per centum of the amount payable.

Title II

Officers and Employees

Sec. 1. When used in this title—

(A) The terms "officer" and "employee" mean any person rendering services in or under any branch or service of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia, but do not include (1) officers whose compensation may not, under the Constitution, be diminished during their continuance in office; (2) the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives in Congress, delegates, and resident commissioners; (3) officers and employees on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives; (4) any person in respect of any office, position or employment the amount of compensation of which is expressly fixed by international agreement; and (5) any person in respect of any office, position or employment the compensation of which is paid under the terms of any contract in effect on the date of the enactment of this title, if such compensation may not lawfully be reduced.

(B). The term "compensation" means any salary, pay, wage, allowance (except allowances for travel), or other emolument paid for services rendered in any civilian or noncivilian office, position, or employment; and includes the retired pay of judges (except judges whose compensation, prior to retirement or resignation, could not, under the Constitution, have been diminished), and the retired pay of all commissioned and other personnel of the coast and geological survey, the lighthouse service, and the public health service, and the retired pay of all commissioned and other personnel of the army, navy, marine corps and coast guard; but does not include payments out of any retirement, disability or relief fund made up wholly or in part of contributions of employees.

Compensation Determined

Sec. 2. For that portion of the fiscal year 1933 beginning with the first day of the calendar month following the month during which this act is enacted and for fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the compensation of every officer or employee shall be determined as follows:

(A) The compensation which such officer or employee would receive under the provisions of any existing law, schedule, regulation, executive order or departmental order shall first be determined as though this title (except Section 4) had not been enacted.

(B) The compensation as determined under subparagraph (a) of this section shall be reduced by the percentage, if any, determined in accordance with Section 3 of this title.

Sec. 3. (A) The President is authorized to investigate the fact relating to the cost of living in the United States during the six months' period ending June 30, 1928, to be known as the base period, and upon the basis of such facts and the application thereto of such principles as he may find proper, determine an index figure of the cost of living during such period. The President is further authorized to make a similar investigation and determination of an index figure of the cost of living during the six months' period ending Dec. 31, 1932, and each six months' period thereafter.

(B) The President shall announce by executive order the index figure for the base period and for each subsequent period determined by him under paragraph (a) of this section. The percentage, if any, by which the cost of living index for any six months' period, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, is lower than such index for the base period, shall be the percentage of reduction applicable under Section 3 (b) of this title in determining compensation to be paid during the following six months' period, or such portion thereof during which this title is in effect; provided, that such percentage of reduction shall not exceed 15 per centum.

Act Amended

Sec. 4(a) Section 4 of an act making an appropriation for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1933, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4 (a) The provisions of the following sections of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, are hereby continued in full force and effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely Sections 105 (except subsections (d) and (e) thereof), 107 (except paragraph (t) of subsection (a) thereof and subsection (b) thereof), 201, 203, 206 (except subsection (a) thereof), 211, 214, 216, 304, 315, 317, 318, and 323 and for the purpose of continuing such sections, in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the figures '1933' shall read as '1934,' the figures '1934' as '1935'; and the figures '1935' as '1936'; and in case of section 203, the figures '1932' shall be read '1933'; except that in the application of such section with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934 (but not with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933), the following amendments shall apply:

"(1) Section 216 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: 'Provided further, that no employee under the classified civil service shall be furloughed under the provisions of this section for a total of more than 90 days during the fiscal year 1934, except after full and complete compliance with all the provisions of the civil service laws and regulations relating to reductions in personnel.'

Public Works

"(2) Sec. 317 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: 'Provided further, that no part of any appropriation for "public works," nor any part of any allotment or portion available for "public works" under any appropriation, shall be transferred pursuant to the authority of this section to any appropriation for expenditure for personnel unless such personnel is required upon or in connection with "public works."

"'"Public works" as used in this section shall comprise all projects falling in the general classes enumerated in budget statement No. 9, pages A 177 to A 182, inclusive, of the budget for the fiscal year 1934, and shall also include the procurement of new airplanes and the construction of vessels under appropriations for "increase of the navy." The interpretation by the director of the bureau of the budget, or by the President in the cases of the War Department and the Navy Department, of "public works" as defined and designated herein shall be conclusive.'

"(B) All acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of such sections as amended, are hereby suspended during the period in which such sections, as amended, are in effect.

Jurisdiction of Courts

"(C) No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any suit against the United States or (unless brought by the United States) against any officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States arising out of the application as provided in this section, of such Sections 105, 107, 109 or 112, as amended, unless such suit involves the Constitution of the United States.

"(D) The appropriation or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of the amendments made in subsection (A) of this section shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Appropriations Reduced

"(E) Each permanent specific annual appropriation available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, is hereby reduced for that fiscal year by such estimated amount as the director of the bureau of the budget may determine will be equivalent to the savings that will be effected in such appropriation by reason of the application of this section and Section 7."

(B) Section 5 of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, is hereby repealed.

(C) Section 6 of the said Treasury, Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, is amended to read as follows:

"Sect. 6—Section 215 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, shall be held applicable to the officers and employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama, and to officers and employees of the United States (including enlisted personnel) holding official station outside the continental United States, only to the extent of depriving each of them of one month's leave of absence with pay during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934."

Sections Repealed

(D) The following sections of Part 2 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, are hereby repealed, effective on the first day of the calendar month following the month in which this act is enacted, namely—sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105 (except subsections (A), (B), and (C) thereof, 106, 107, except paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (A) thereof, and 108.

(E) Subsection (A) of section 105 of the legislative appropriation act, fiscal year 1933, is amended to read as follows: beginning with the first day of the calendar month following the month during which this act is enacted:

(A) The salaries of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are reduced by 15 per centum; and the salaries of Senators, Representatives in Congress, delegates, and resident commissioners are reduced by 15 per centum.

Retirement Deductions

Sec. 5.—Retirement deductions authorized by law to be made from the salary, pay, or compensation of officers or employees and transferred or deposited to the credit of a retirement fund, shall be based on the regular rate of salary, pay, or compensation instead of on the rate as temporarily reduced under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 6. In the case of a corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States, to holders of the stock on behalf of the United States, or such persons as represent the interest of the United States in such corporation, shall take such action as may be necessary to apply the provisions of this title to offices, positions, and employments under such corporation and to officers and employees, thereof with proper allowance for any reduction in compensation since Dec. 31, 1931.

Sec. 7. In any case in which the application of the provisions of this title to any person would result in a diminution of compensation prohibited by the Constitution, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept from such person, and cover into the Treasury the miscellaneous receipts, remittance of such part of the compensation of such person as would not be paid to him if such diminution of compensation were not prohibited.

Sec. 8. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this title shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Sec. 9. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any suit against the United States (unless brought by the United States) against any officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States arising out of the application of any provision of this title, unless such suit involves the Constitution of the United States.

Title III

Amendments to legislative appropriation act, fiscal year, 1933.

Section 1—Sections 407 and 409 of Title IV of part II of the legislative appropriation act, fiscal year 1933, as amended by Section 17 of the treasury and post office appropriation act, approved March 3, 1933, are amended to read as follows:

Sec. 407. Whenever the President makes an executive order under the provisions of this title, such executive order shall be submitted to Congress while in session and shall not become effective until after the expiration of 60 calendar days after such transmission, unless Congress shall by law provide for an earlier effective date of such executive order or orders.

Sec. 409. No executive order issued by the President in pursuance of the provisions of Section 403 of this title shall become effective unless transmitted to the Congress within two years from the date of the enactment of this act.

Looking Through the Nose of the Macon

Both photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Top—Looking Out From a Point Within the Great Shell of the New Naval Dirigible. Bottom—CAPT. A. H. DRESEL of the Macon.

Navy's New Dirigible Macon Takes to Air

(Continued from Page 1)

Lieut. Bert Rodgers, third in command; Lieuts. Calvin Bolster, W. A. Zimmerman, H. S. Campbell, C. W. Roland, and Lieut. Anthony Danis, weatherman, whose job it is to tell Captain Dresel what the weather is like in various parts of the country and to put his "O. K." on when it is auspicious for the ship to take to the air.

Captain Dresel, as he will henceforth be known, although his navy rank is that of full commander, has commanded nine destroyers and a gunboat off the China station and been skipper successively of the Los Angeles and Akron. He has all the traditions of deep sea service behind him, his father having also served in the navy.

According to Captain Dresell, finishing touches will be put on the big ship during the next three weeks and toward the end of the month, weather permitting, it will begin its series of trial flights.

Mayor G. Glen Toole of Macon had a silver service to present to the ship's commander from the city which he represents.

Alcohol 'Gas' Put On Sale in Peoria By Farm Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 11—Grain alcohol gasoline was put on sale today by 13 Farm Bureau oil companies within a radius of 50 miles of this city. The Illinois Agricultural Association, the state body of Farm Bureaus, is sponsoring the test of the new fuel. An idustrial outlet for surplus grain is sought.

Permits were granted yesterday by Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, Washington, D. C., and Mr. E. C. Yellowley, supervisor of permits, in Chicago. The mixture of 10 per cent andydrous alcohol with 90 per cent of gasoline is carried out under supervision of prohibition department inspectors.

Three cents a gallon more than regular gasoline is the price of the new fuel. It is thought to be the first of its kind offered for public sale anywhere in the United States.

At a meeting attended by more than 100 Farm Bureau leaders, industrial alcohol officials and chemists yesterday afternoon in Peoria, chemists claimed for the new fuel which can be used in standard motors, improved acceleration, smoother motor operation, increased mileage, and high anti-knock value. After the fuel has been tested over a period of 60 to 90 days by the public a survey will be conducted to determine the desirability of continuing its use.

South Carolina Offers Relief to Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 11—Relief to South Carolina taxpayers has been offered by the Legislature, which has postponed payment of 1932 property taxes until June 1. Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood signed the act.

Under the terms of this act, only a 2 per cent penalty is added to these 1932 taxes that have not been paid. This small penalty was already in force when the act was passed. Legislation to reduce automobile license fees is being considered, in view of the fact that many motorists throughout the State have not been able to purchase new license tags.

Wisconsin Senate Backs Proper Pay For Healing Work

Refuses to Bar Payment to Christian Science Practitioners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., March 11—The right of a Christian Science practitioner to receive pay for proper service in treatment of the sick was virtually given the indorsement of the Wisconsin State Senate recently. A bill designed to take this right away was killed by unanimous vote.

The proposed legislation did not have the support of either the state or the county medical societies but was introduced at the request of a single Milwaukee physician. When brought up for consideration by the Senate Committee on Education and Public Welfare, it failed to receive any support among the senators composing the committee and was unanimously reported out for indefinite postponement.

Upon coming up on the floor of the Senate, the bill would have been laid over until the following week for action, one of the senators so asking, but another senator suggested that it be disposed of at once. Unanimous consent for immediate action was asked and given, and the bill was defeated by unamimous vote without roll call, the introducer of the bill disowning it and voting against it, saying he had introduced the measure by request and did not know what it provided.

In order to dispose of the proposal permanently for this session, a motion for reconsideration was then made and the bill killed a second time unanimously.

Moroccan Tribesmen Fight Mountain Battle

BRABAT, French Morocco, March 11 (AP)—A dozen French soldiers were killed and 150 loyal natives killed and wounded in a battle reported yesterday as a new outbreak of the native tribesmen in the Atlas Mountains.

The rebels were hemmed in by the French troops and were reported negotiating surrender. They were defending natural fortresses at an altitude of 6000 feet. The main battle occurred at Jebel Sarro.

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Progress In Education

The Parent

Individual Consideration

Rosemead, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I have not the privilege of being a parent by name, but every teacher should be one by nature. I have always enjoyed reading the parent column in the Monitor, and have often wished there might be more letters from teachers. Perhaps some of the problems teachers are called upon to solve might prove of interest to parents.

My work is the teaching of oral expression in a large high school. As the classes meet only every other day I have about 400 different pupils each semester. This brings the problem, which I feel is quite general today, of trying to give individual attention to each pupil in large classes. At first this seemed almost impossible for me to do. I gradually learned, however, that I must conquer the temptation to rush, and must give loving, unhurried attention to every recitation. Then, even though the individual pupil may recite very few times, he is more inclined to value each occasion and make an effort to do his best. The pupils, too, gain a real interest in each other's work that would never be attained if recitations were conducted in a hurried fashion.

Occasionally I take the time while each pupil is reciting to write my comments on his work. These written criticisms are sometimes quite treasured by the pupil. Often a word of comment, criticism, or questioning after class or when meeting a pupil in the corridor helps to cement a feeling of personal interest between teacher and pupil.

A problem every teacher and parent must face is that of maintaining order and obedience without being either too strict or too easy. I take the attitude that we are all trying to improve our ability as courteous listeners as well as speakers. I comment on individual improvement in good listening and try to treat lapses in this regard as problems to be overcome. As a result I often have pupils come to me with some such question as "Am I getting to be a better listener?" Whenever possible I find it helpful to enlist the pupil's aid in working out his own problems of discipline. For example, changing a seat to break up a too sociable clique may cause antagonism toward the teacher, so I make some such remark as "Of course I don't want to require you to change your seat, but if you decide, after thinking it over, that doing so would make it easier for you to be a good listener, just tell me where you would like to sit and I'll try to arrange it for you." The seat is usually changed.

I hope that these comments may prove of sufficient interest to encourage other teachers of 'teen age boys and girls to write to the Parent Column. (Miss) W. M.

We hope they will, too. Miss M. Parents "in name" find it helpful to hear from teachers who are parents "by nature" just as the teachers find it helpful the other way around.—The Editors.

* * *

Recognizing Fairness

Topeka, Kan.

Dear Friends:

I am glad to express my appreciation of the letters and articles on the Educational Page of the Monitor, many of which have been of great benefit to me in solving problems which have arisen from time to time with my own three—a daughter and two sons—whose sole confidante, guide and sometimes pupil I have been since their early childhood. The eldest is soon to finish high school, and the benefits received from her study and use of the Monitor have been many, since she has especial aptitude for the study of English.

One experience my youngest son had recently in the value of right thinking, I should like to pass on to others. The boy, having been rather firmly corrected by his sixth grade teacher for some seemingly minor infraction of rules, seemed inclined, during his usual confidential hour with me, to feel quite sorry for himself and to criticize the teacher. Finally, though, his fair-mindedness reasserting itself, he said, "Well, she is usually fair, anyway, and if we do something good, she is just as ready to praise us for it." Thus happily the subject was dismissed.

A day or two later, called to the telephone, I was much gratified to have the boy's teacher say, "Good morning," and follow with a report of his unusually good progress in all of his studies during the term. She added the explanation, feeling that the unusualness of such a telephone call required it, that, as she had to do considerable calling of parents of children who were delinquent in their work, she thought it would be pleasant to give out some of the good news as well.

Sonny and I enjoyed the "good news" together, at the right time, and he was quick to recognize in the happy incident an unmistakable evidence of his right estimate of his teacher. He was also led to see that it is always "fair" and right to "judge righteous judgment."

(Mrs.) F. M. W.

* * *

"They Are Our Friends"

Dear Friends: St. Louis, Mo.

I am not a parent, but have always been interested in children, from "The Parent" and other articles on the Educational page I have received many fine ideas.

During the last year a request came for me to teach a class of three, four and five-year children, in Sunday school, so have found opportunities to utilize these ideas.

One experience that stands out to me had to do with constructive play and toys, and proved how readily these little men and women accept the good.

On the first Sunday I taught, a bright-eyed little fellow very confidentially told me that he was going to receive a gun for Christmas.

"What are you going to do with your gun?" I asked. "Shoot wild Indians—like in the moving pictures," he answered.

"But," said I, "there are no more wild Indians. Those pictures are made to entertain and have no truth in them, since we have learned that 'God is Love.' The Indians have become more loving and useful. They make many beautiful articles, such as baskets, pottery and blankets, which they sell to us. When you are a Boy Scout you will enjoy having one of these warm blankets and will be grateful for the Indian that made it. They make these things for us because they are our friends."

The last remark, "They are our friends," made its loving impression, then I added, "If love heals wildness, we do not need a gun, do we?"

"Nope! Indians are our friends," he answered with pride in having found some new friends. Meeting the little fellow recently, I asked, "What are you doing with your gun?" His only answer was, "Indians are our friends."

I hope this experience will be helpful to all who are working to instil the idea of love in the hearts of our little men and women.

Love and gratitude to all connected with The Christian Science Monitor. (Miss) A. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Isolated Cabin." From Such Mountain Homes Come Students to Berea.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Homeward Bound" at the Close of Commencement Day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Frances Wilcox at Work on a Linoleum Block Which Goes Into the Making of Her Thesis.

A Young Woman's Thesis

Journalism Student Works for Unusual M. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

THE granting of the degree of master of arts to Miss Frances Wilcox, graduate student in journalism at the University of Missouri, for a creative contribution in the combined fields of writing and art, marks a departure far from the usual thesis that is accepted in graduate study. It was the first work of its kind ever to be considered in the school of journalism here.

Miss Wilcox spent two years designing and cutting linoleum blocks, writing the stories which they illustrate, and, finally, setting up her type, printed and bound the volume herself. She has completed this task, and her degree will be conferred at the regular commencement exercises of the university in June.

The book is called "Picturesque Berea" and has to do with the remote mountain school in Kentucky which has received national attention in recent years through its purpose of reaching with education the isolated mountaineers of the southern Appalachians.

Miss Wilcox was herself a teacher of art at Berea College from 1927 to 1930.

In accepting her book as a master's thesis, Dean William J. Robbins of the graduate school of the university said, "In the work done on a master's thesis, a question is asked and the student sets himself the task of finding the answer. This involves research. Usually the question is in the realm of a scholarly or scientific problem. Miss Wilcox's thesis happens to be in the realm of an artistic problem. But whatever the field there should always be an element of the creative in the answering of the question. Through her linoleum blocks, her feature stories, the type and the set-up of her material as a whole, Miss Wilcox has done her research and created a picture of this local community of Kentucky which, I hold, fulfills the requirements of a thesis in every way."

The book treats of five special days at Berea College which are celebrated at different times of the year with a strictly local significance. Each of these days represents a phase of the life at Berea, which has a direct bearing on the school's relationship to the mountains it serves, Miss Wilcox explains.

The First Day

Founders Day, always celebrated in April, acquaints Berea students with the traditions of the school. They learn how Cassius Clay, John Fee and John R. Rogers opened the school in 1855, although they were known to be abolitionists; how it was closed for six years during the Civil War period; how it was reopened and struggled through the days of reconstruction because it upheld its ideal to bring out the reserve capacities of the mountain people. Then the objectives of the school are again stressed so the students will always remember that Berea College is there to give them cultural and practical training so they may go back home and be of immediate value to their mountain communities.

Mountain Day in October helps Berea students to adapt themselves to the new life at the school. Coming from simple and isolated environments, these boys and girls, young men and women, often feel "lost in the crowd" during the opening days in the fall. This day gives them opportunity to regain the self-confidence that may have left them on association with large numbers of people for the first time in their lives. They go out in truckloads to Indian Fort Mountain, a part of the college forest. They sing medleys of mountain ballads reminiscent of knighthood and yeomanry. They have polished their walking sticks for this occasion and challenge one another in a race to the top. Upper classmen plan the afternoon's hike through difficult mountain paths to highly talked-of points of interest. Glowing descriptions of Fat Man's Misery, Devil's Kitchen, and Buzzard's Basin will lure the newcomer into an afternoon's adventure. And at the end of the trail are others waiting with hot plates of baked beans, steaming brown bread and something hot to drink.

Sincere Thanks

Thanksgiving Day truly reveals the spiritual and physical stamina of the young people of the mountains who attend Berea. Ninety per cent of the students come from mountain homes that range from the loneliest cabins to towns of a few thousand. Thanksgiving Day services in the chapel are entirely given over to them. There they make simple and direct declarations of thanks. The use of many Old World words in their purest form come from the lips of these our "contemporary ancestors." They have labored in fields and lumber camps, in mines, at home and at school to get an education. Entire families have worked and sacrificed to send one member to school, and it is necessities they have sacrificed, for they have no luxuries. The gratitude these students express on Thanksgiving Day is indeed sincere.

Labor Day celebrates and dignifies work. Forty departments of labor are represented in the morning parade and afternoon contests on this day in May, in which more than 2400 people have a part. All students at Berea are required to work from two to four hours daily in the forests and fields or at the shops and looms. The morning procession on Labor Day always starts with the school officials and speaker led by the president. The morning address always emphasizes the dignity and importance of labor, and especially the intellectual achievements of artisans and craftsmen, either in carrying on the traditional technique and design of their work or in creating something new.

The Last Day

Commencement Day enables the mountain people to know the college. Although transportation is still a problem, visitors come from all parts of the hills and "Bluegrass." Some arrive at dawn. Mules pull great sleds into the campus gates. Teams of horses draw tanbark wagons equipped with hickory log benches. Other wagons have chairs for the women, straw for the children. Men come riding in on chestnut mares, their women clinging "pillow fashion" behind them. Of course there are motorcars too. One finds all kinds of vehicles at Berea on Commencement Day. There is much milling and seeking after friends and relatives on the campus. Old friendships are renewed and old experiences relived. But when the addresses begin all is silent. Some of the mountaineers have been known to repeat whole Commencement addresses verbatim, so keen is their concentration on the speaking.

Miss Wilcox gives as one of her purposes in writing the book a desire to show the correlation of art training and journalism.

"The material," she says, "has been conceived and arranged in book form according to the laws of design and better standards of journalism. The stories are handled as feature material, each one stressing a central idea which is illustrated by a separate large linoleum cut and small ones in the body type. The arrangement of stories, cuts and type in the book as a whole is conceived as an artistic unit. Each page solves a problem in design, as does the whole book."

The book has been cited as an example of how illustrations, beautiful makeup and typography enhance the effect of written language.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Weavers" at Work on the Looms at Berea.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Founders" of Berea, Cassius Clay, John Fee and John R. Rogers.

New Goals

In the Universities

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE distinguishing and honorable mark of the world's great universities has been a disinterested love of truth, a willingness to follow the argument whither it leads. In the book entitled "The University in a Changing World," a Symposium, by Oxford University Press, the universities of Italy and Russia are revealed as no longer subscribing to this conception. They devote themselves to turning out an ideal of manhood and womanhood—"the proletarian man" and "the New Italian"—which is imposed upon them from without, and is not the natural product of disinterested learning. It is therefore disconcerting to discover that Russia and Italy are the only western countries whose universities seem to have any considerable measure of self-confidence and self-satisfaction.

Yet so it is. The world is changing with astounding rapidity. The matter that troubles the universities is not a feeling that they are finding it difficult to adapt themselves to these changed conditions. On the contrary, they think that in some respects at least they have adapted themselves only too readily. There appears to be a general agreement that, with certain distinguished exceptions, the universities of the West have allowed themselves to become too much affected by commercial and economic considerations. The establishment of a chair of brewing, for example, really does not assist the cause of true learning.

On the other hand, the world treats the universities kindly. They are often institutions of great wealth; a high proportion of their graduates achieve fame and fortune. And this in its turn brings a danger. Are they not sometimes led by the economic comfort of their own circumstances to defend the present order of things a little too warmly? It is a question which the universities cannot ignore.

The universities have not yet discovered their true relationship to the altered condition of the world. But there is hope in that they realize the unsatisfactory nature of the present situation, and are striving to escape from it. "The University in a Changing World" contains reviews by men of authority on the position in the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Italy. It shows little unity of endeavor or aim, but a strong realization that the need for endeavor exists.

Against Certain Radio Programs

"PARENTAL complaint is heard against a surfeit of blood and thunder in commercial radio programs designed especially to intrigue juvenile interest. Many letters on the subject have reached the Daily News from disturbed mothers. Parent-teacher associations are discussing the effect of that sort of mental diet on child minds. An adult revolt seems to be brewing.

"It is alleged that at the twilight hour, when eight-year-old Jimmy tunes in, the serenity of the home is assailed by raucous growls of desperate hoodlums, shrill screams of terrified victims, rattle of gunfire, and groans of the dying. In an atmosphere shivery with stealthy plotting and sanguinary with violent deeds, the temperature of Jimmy's imagination rises to fever heat.

"Girls in tender years, no less than boys, have developed a taste for the radio successor of the dime novel. They listen with gasps of creepy fascination to blood-curdling drama that, by vocal and imitative sound, carries intenser thrill and horror than does the printed word.

"Theorists will differ as to the harmful effect such entertainment may have on the immature, beyond a temporary overstimulation and a crowding out of better provender for thought and emotion. It is certain, however, that although it may profit the sponsors of the program, it contributes nothing desirable to the mental equipment of the child; and if it alienates adult approval obviously it will not long profit the sponsors.

"It is to be regretted that material of so dubious a sort should be used when there is so vast a reservoir of heroic deed and stirring adventure, of whimsical fancy and magic wonder, on which to draw for children's programs. In days when crime is a social problem of first magnitude, feeding crime thrills as leisure-time enjoyment to infant minds is surely to be deprecated, and good homes are justified in resenting an invasion of the undesirable, so easily made and so difficult to prevent. Moreover, to provoke such resentment scarcely can be wise business policy."—From Chicago Daily News.

Keeping Pace With New Ideas

Our Living Language Series—4

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Normans under William the Conqueror established themselves in England, they introduced into general usage, besides the words relating to war, to feudalism, and to hunting their own words for their processes of law and the courts, which they established. In this way the English language came by such words as: assizes, attorney, court, judge justice, plaintiff, sue, summons, trespass. Other terms—a long and varying list—were added to the British speech by the Norman-French—among them, constitution, army, realm, treaty, people, navy.

It occurs to us to wonder what the native language was doing, while all these contributions were being made from other tongues. We find that the native English was keeping its own words firmly—some of them, it is true, in changed forms. Our ordinary, everyday words—harrow, flail, ship, boat, hull, oar, sail, eye, nose, cheek, tongue, hand, foot, leap, spring, ride, fall, run, swim, creep, crawl, fly—came down to us in their primitive forms. Later we shall find (after the invention of the printing press) that it was medieval English which developed a method of making new forms from these simple words. Note that the Anglo-Saxon or English speech, like the primitive Anglo-Saxon people, was simple, direct, and often harsh.

While the Norman-French feudalists were forcing their language upon the British, and later, after the Norman-French words were more graciously accepted, with a firm retention of the more useful and homely British forms, this blending of two modes of speech brought about an odd condition in the language. When a Norman tried to use an English word, he would try it with a similar word of his own language; and when a Briton tried to use a Norman word, he would associate it with the same word in his language. Therefore, we now have two words of like meaning, in many instances, as: will, testament; act, deed; acknowledge, confess; meet, assemble; cloak, dissemble; humble, lowly.

The Anglo-Saxon, or very early English, was a resourceful language in itself; that is, it had the power to meet new ideas and to find expression for them in its speech, just as German and Greek had. This method was usually to combine words, through the use of the hyphen. Just as the German said *finger-hat* for *thimble*, and *hand-shoe* for *glove*, so the early Anglo-Saxon said *pinch-penny* for *miser; mumble-news* for *tattler; inwit* for *conscience*. But this simple method of forming new words was abandoned, when the Norman-French offered their single words for these homely double ones.

Some writers believe that this early method of using familiar words, joined, for new meanings, is an excellent method of vocabulary enrichment. But it is readily seen that the rapidly growing need for new expressions, for new modes of thought, for new things in natural science, and for keeping pace with commercial and industrial advance, requires a more flexible and a richer language than the primitive Anglo-Saxon—which served, admirably, the simple needs of a home-keeping race.

NEXT WEEK—From Trade and Early Church

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New Champion In A. A. U. Basketball

Tulsa and Chicago Quintets Play for the United States Title

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11 (AP)—A new champion quintet will be crowned King of the Amateur Athletic Union's basketball world tonight in the titular battle of the national court tournament between the favored Tulsa Diamond Oilers and the Rosenberg-Arvey cagers from Chicago.

Decisively humbled by the Oilers in the semifinals, the thrice-champion Henrys of Wichita, Kan., will engage the other defeated semifinalist—Southern Kansas Stage Lines of Kansas City—in the playoff game for third place.

The Rosenberg-Arveys, who wear the name of a pair of Chicago sports enthusiasts with political connections, defeated the Kansas City Stage Liners, 34 to 28, with deadly accuracy at the free-throw line.

Against the rough Stage Liners last night Joe Reiff, former Northwestern University star, sank all five of his free throw attempts and five field goals to boot, and Big Bob Gruening sent half a dozen one-pound shots through the net besides registering a brace of field goals.

The Stage Liners, fourth-place winners in last year's tournament, found their stride only once when a long desperate goal by Booth Myers tied the score at 28. The Liners played the last minute or two with only four hands on deck and three on the bench, who had been expelled for misdemeanors to the extent of four personal fouls apiece.

Good Squash Tennis Season in the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11—Squash tennis had a quite popular season in the western section of the United States this winter culminating in the section championship tournament which was held at the University Club, this city. There were 18 entries representing the following clubs: Cincinnati Country Club, Cincinnati Gymnasium & Athletic Club, University Club of St. Louis, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Columbia University Club of New York, Princeton Club of New York, Camargo Club and University Club of Cincinnati.

Edward G. McLaughlin, vice-president of the National Squash Tennis Association and a member of the University Club of New York; William J. Hall, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club; Carl L. Harrison Jr., of the University Club of Cincinnati and a member of the executive committee of the national association, and Arnold Wood Jr., of the Princeton Club of New York and president of the national association, were the players who reached the semifinal round of the championships. McLaughlin met Hall in the upper half of the draw and the former qualified for the final round, 15—7, 15—5, 15—7. In the lower bracket Harrison, who held the title in 1924 and 1925 and is the former Harvard pitcher who surprised Yale when he was sent into the box by Coach Mitchell in 1914 and defeated the Elis 4 to 1, met Wood and lost a hard-fought match, 15—6, 15—12, 7—15, 15—8. The final round resulted in a victory for McLaughlin, 15—13, 15—11, 12—15, 15—13.

St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Dayton engaged in team matches, seven men on each team and the series was won by St. Louis, 5 to 2. John Reid, professional for the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and John Sarton of the University Club of Cincinnati took part in an exhibition match which ended with three victories to the credit of each.

Philly Arrows Face Bruin Cubs Tonight

Bruin Cubs need a few more points to make certain of being in the playoffs of the Canadian-American Hockey League, and take on the Philadelphia Arrows, league leaders, tonight, with the hope of a victory and two points.

The Arrows have not forgotten the 5-to-1 defeat the Cubs handed them on Philadelphia ice Wednesday and are planning to retaliate in a like manner before the local fans. When at full strength the Philadelphia team is considered to be as good a club as some of the major league teams.

The Cubs have only six more home games and this will be the last appearance here of the Arrows unless both teams should meet in the playoffs. These two will meet once again after tonight before the season ends in Philadelphia.

R. S. Tufts Leads With 231

PINEHURST, N. C., March 11 (AP)—Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst continued to lead in the Tin Whistles golf championship yesterday at the end of the third round although his score went up to 81 for a 54-hole total of 231. His closest rivals, Halbert J. Blue of Pinehurst and Eric Thomson of St. Andrews, N. B., also carded 81's, trailing by 10 and 11 strokes, respectively.

Canadian Golfer in Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 11 (AP)—Mark Stuart of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., and L. Miller Jr. of Toronto, reached the final round of the Belmont Manor Country Golf Club championship tournament here yesterday. Stuart defeated Robert Lay, Greenwich, Conn., 5 and 4, while Miller was eliminating Captain Ingledew of the Royal Porthcawl Golf Club, Glamorganshire, of Wales, 4 and 2.

Ireland Defeats Wales

BELFAST, Ireland, March 11 (AP)—Ireland today defeated Wales in an international Rugby match 10 to 5 after leading at half time 7 to 0. A great crowd cheered on the hard-tackling Irish team as it ran up its big lead in the first half and then just lasted to hold the Welsh in the last few minutes of the game.

English Team Leading

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., March 11 (AP)—The visiting English test-match cricket team today entered the second innings against South Australia with a lead of 107 runs and had scored 7 for no wickets when stumps were pulled for the day. Scores of the first innings were: England 298 (Ames 63); South Australia 191 (Ryan 61).

Gullic Ready to Report

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Ted Gullic, outfielder, wired yesterday that he had accepted the St. Louis Browns terms and would report here next week.

College Gymnastic Result

Annapolis 33, Princeton 31.

Ohio State and Northwestern Tie for 'Big Ten' Championship

Western Conference Basketball Title Held Jointly for Seventh Time in 16 Years—Joseph Reiff '33 Established Individual Scoring Record

Big Ten Basketball Championship
Final Standing

Team	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Ohio State	10	2	386	324	.833
Northwestern	10	2	485	335	.833
Iowa	8	4	364	359	.667
Michigan	8	4	368	296	.667
Indiana	6	6	383	370	.500
Purdue	6	6	409	354	.500
Illinois	6	6	349	309	.500
Wisconsin	4	8	306	354	.333
Minnesota	1	11	292	404	.083
Chicago	1	11	252	469	.083

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—For the seventh time in 16 years the basketball championship race of the "Big Ten" ended in a tie. The claimants are Ohio State University and Northwestern University. Each won 10 games and lost two, and they did not meet each other. The Buckeyes did not play Michigan, which tied for third, and the Wildcats did not face Iowa or Michigan. Iowa was one of the third place couple.

Ohio State set the pace most of the season, winning its first eight games straight. This stretch included a victory, 38 to 23, over Iowa. The latter came back in the next game, however, to upset the Buckeyes, 37 to 29. Ohio State resumed winning until the final battle, when it fell, 40 to 28, before Indiana, a team it defeated easily in opening the season. Coach H. G. Olsen's team depended on an all-around excellence of play and plenty of good reserves. His chief scorer was W. C. Hoskett '34, center and forward, who tied for fourth in individual totals with 96 points. Hoskett was ably seconded by R. H. Colburn '34, guard, who counted 74 points.

Somewhat different was the course followed by Northwestern. The Wildcats, coached by A. C. Lonborg, were defeated in their opener by Illinois, 27 to 25. They turned a new leaf, however, and won their next seven games, including a 30-to-27 retaliation against Illinois. The second encounter with Purdue brought Northwestern's second defeat, 42 to 40. The Wildcats piled up season record scores, 57 to 23 and 52 to 24, against Chicago.

Northwestern with 465 points was the highest scoring team by 56 points, but its defense was not so good. This high total duplicates the one Purdue compiled to win the title a year ago when the Boilermakers lost only one game. Ohio State, though scoring 79 points less than the Wildcats, showed a better defense. The Buckeyes allowed 11 fewer points to rivals than the Wildcats did. The season's scores were as follows:

Ohio State	38	Iowa	23
Iowa	37	Ohio State	29
Ohio State	28	Purdue	27
Ohio State	29	Purdue	17
Ohio State	35	Indiana	28
Indiana	40	Ohio State	28
Ohio State	33	Illinois	22
Ohio State	31	Illinois	29
Ohio State	31	Wisconsin	30
Ohio State	37	Wisconsin	20
Ohio State	43	Minnesota	28
Ohio State	24	Minnesota	23
Northwestern	35	Purdue	28
Purdue	42	Northwestern	40
Northwestern	32	Indiana	28
Northwestern	45	Indiana	32
Illinois	27	Northwestern	25
Northwestern	30	Illinois	27
Northwestern	40	Wisconsin	22
Northwestern	30	Wisconsin	28
Northwestern	52	Chicago	24
Northwestern	57	Chicago	23
Northwestern	41	Minnesota	25
Northwestern	38	Minnesota	29
Michigan	33	Iowa	25
Iowa	36	Michigan	35
Purdue	37	Michigan	33
Michigan	27	Purdue	22
Michigan	32	Indiana	25
Indiana	31	Michigan	30
Illinois	22	Michigan	17
Michigan	35	Illinois	30
Michigan	36	Chicago	18
Michigan	35	Chicago	10
Michigan	34	Minnesota	22
Michigan	21	Minnesota	18
Iowa	35	Purdue	33
Iowa	34	Purdue	30
Iowa	30	Illinois	27
Illinois	44	Iowa	16
Wisconsin	21	Iowa	19
Iowa	31	Wisconsin	25
Wisconsin	36	Chicago	32
Wisconsin	42	Chicago	12
Purdue	41	Chicago	21
Purdue	50	Chicago	24
Purdue	42	Minnesota	32
Purdue	40	Minnesota	16
Wisconsin	38	Indiana	27
Indiana	29	Wisconsin	28
Indiana	34	Chicago	21
Chicago	34	Indiana	32
Indiana	31	Minnesota	22
Indiana	36	Minnesota	25
Illinois	38	Wisconsin	25
Illinois	29	Wisconsin	15
Illinois	26	Minnesota	22
Minnesota	30	Illinois	28
Wisconsin	26	Chicago	17
Wisconsin	28	Chicago	16

First and second in individual scoring go to Northwestern players. Joseph Reiff '33, veteran forward, set a new Conference point record with 53 floor baskets and 62 free throws, for a total of 168. The best previous season mark was 154, set last year by J. R. Wooden '32 of Purdue. Reiff's accuracy at the free-throw line accounts for his ascendancy, as his basket total is the same as Wooden's. Reiff was third in scoring with 104 points last year, but first the year before with 122 points.

E. C. Johnson '34, center, claimed second place with 109 points, while J. E. Garner '33 of Michigan was third with 100.

Scoring in general continued the increase that has been noted for several years. The points counted were 3574, as compared to 3393 last year and 3105 in 1931. The increase was in floor goals, 1351 being counted against 1216 last year. Free throws decreased, only 872 being scored against 961 the previous season. The individual scoring table follows:

Player	Position	College	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts
Joseph Reiff	lf,	Northwestern	53	62	168
E. C. Johnson	c,	Northwestern	44	21	109
J. E. Garner	c,	Michigan	39	22	100
N. T. Cotton	lg,	Purdue	39	20	98
W. C. Hoskett	c,	Ohio State	35	26	96
F. E. Proschauer	rf,	Illinois	38	18	94
G. J. Hodson	lf,	Indiana	30	27	87
W. P. Fehring	c,	Purdue	35	16	86
C. K. Bennett	lf,	Illinois	31	23	85
D. H. Eveland	lf,	Michigan	30	20	80
K. I. Parsons	c,	Chicago	31	18	80
W. M. Kehrt	rf,	Indiana	26	6	78
B. N. Robinson	lf,	Minnesota	24	29	77
H. D. Bastian	c,	Iowa	26	25	77
G. C. Krumholz	lf,	Iowa	28	18	74
R. H. Colburn	lg,	Ohio State	25	24	74
R. F. Poser	lf,	Wisconsin	27	18	72
D. E. Brewer	rf,	Northwestn	23	26	72
B. D. Evans	lf,	Chicago	23	23	69
H. A. Hellmich	c,	Illinois	22	22	66
W. R. Weir	lf,	Indiana	26	13	64
Edward Shaver	lg,	Purdue	23	14	60
N. J. Culver	lg,	Northwestn	22	16	60
L. G. Hinchman	rf,	O State	21	16	58
T. H. Smith	lf,	Wisconsin	26	4	56
R. H. Hamann	c,	Wisconsin	20	14	54
V. F. Licht	lg,	Minnesota	25	3	53
B. A. Selzer	rg,	Iowa	23	6	52
H. B. Moffett	lf,	Iowa	17	16	50
W. B. Dickey	c,	Indiana	21	8	50
H. H. Brown	lf,	Ohio State	22	5	49
R. F. Altenhoff	lg,	Michigan	19	10	48
G. E. McDonald	rg,	Wis.	15	17	47
H. W. Mattison	lg,	Ohio St.	19	9	47
J. W. Grim	rg,	Iowa	20	5	45
J. T. Beynon	lg,	Illinois	13	17	43
R. W. Parmenter	rg,	Purdue	18	6	42
A. H. Plummer	rf,	Michigan	18	6	42
J. L. Heavenridge	rg,	Ind.	16	9	41
W. J. Beitner	rg,	Ohio State	17	6	40
W. J. Wright	rf,	Minnesota	13	13	39
G. D. Norman	c,	Minnesota	13	11	37
F. L. Petoskey	rg,	Michigan	13	11	37
H. J. Wegner	rg,	Chicago	14	9	37
J. H. Barko	lf,	Iowa	15	6	36
R. J. Knake	c,	Wisconsin	12	11	35
W. J. Sochacki	rg,	Minnesota	11	11	33
R. G. Petrie	rf,	Michigan	15	3	33
J. D. Moore	lf,	Purdue	11	9	31
J. L. Porter	lg,	Chicago	6	13	25
T. T. Hoffer	lg,	Indiana	10	5	25
M. J. Moonshower	rg,	N'w'st	11	3	25
H. H. Kellar	rf,	Purdue	10	4	24
T. E. Flinn	rf,	Chicago	6	11	23
J. J. O'Connor	rg,	Minnesota	8	6	22
C. L. Stewart	lf,	Purdue	8	3	19
J. E. Knowlton	lf,	Iowa	6	9	21
Robert Porter	lg,	Indiana	7	7	21
C. C. Mills	lf,	Illinois	7	3	17
F. S. Allen	c,	Michigan	7	2	16
F. W. Miller	rg,	Wisconsin	7	2	16
J. E. Wheeler	rf,	Purdue	4	6	14
A. C. Kamm	rg,	Illinois	4	6	14
G. H. Fisher	rg,	Purdue	6	0	12
R. A. Wichmann	lf,	Wis.	4	4	12
F. B. Conrad	c,	Ohio State	4	4	12
H. I. Henry	rf,	Indiana	4	3	11
R. O. Mitby	rf,	Minnesota	4	2	10
A. J. Kamm	c,	Illinois	5	0	10
V. F. Anderson	lg,	Minn.	2	5	9
G. A. Hertzing	rf,	Purdue	3	3	9
P. W. Gibbs	lg,	Illinois	4	1	9
D. G. MacMillan	lg,	Minn.	4	0	8
R. W. Eldred	lf,	Chicago	2	4	8
A. P. Kawal	rg,	Northw'st'n	3	2	8
J. F. Wilson	lf,	Ohio State	3	2	8
M. B. Riegert	lg,	Iowa	3	1	7
E. D. Lowery	lg,	Purdue	3	1	7
W. B. Owen	rg,	Illinois	3	1	7
R. D. Oliver	lg,	Michigan	3	1	7
Milton Rosenfeld	lf,	Nwstn.	3	1	7
Keith Campbell	lf,	Indiana	2	2	6
C. B. Perry	rf,	Northwest'n	3	0	6
Edgar Manske	rg,	Nor'wstn	2	1	5
K. A. Ryckman	rf,	Wisc'sin.	2	0	4
H. O. Page	rg,	Chicago	2	0	4
L. C. Cook	lf,	Purdue	2	0	4
R. E. Langford	c,	Chicago	1	1	3
John Tietelbaum	lf,	Mich.	1	1	3
J. S. Bender	lf,	Wisconsin	1	1	3
S. L. Rewey	c,	Wisconsin	1	1	3
W. B. Theobald	lg,	Illinois	1	1	3
K. G. Anderson	lf,	Wis.	1	0	2
V. J. Craig	rf,	Purdue	1	0	2
Alan Nelson	lg,	Wisconsin	1	0	2
C. W. Merrifield	lf,	Chicago	1	0	2
J. E. Miller	c,	Iowa	1	0	2
V. E. Moore	rg,	Illinois	1	0	2
G. L. Champlin	rg,	Minn.	1	0	2
W. E. Farrell	c,	Minnesota	1	0	2
M. F. Bauman	c,	No'west.	1	0	2
F. M. Wistert	c,	Michigan	1	0	2
K. W. Moeller	c,	No'west.	1	0	2
C. F. Wendt	rf,	Ohio State	0	1	1
F. W. Kunkel	lg,	No'west.	0	1	1
R. C. Lowe	lf,	Ohio State	0	1	1
H. G. Hays	c,	Purdue	0	1	1

Oregon State Quintet Takes Series Opener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 11—The Oregon State College basketball team won the first game of a three-game Pacific Coast Conference championship series from University of Southern California here last night, 35 to 33. The game was unusually rough and was marked by much tooting of the referee's whistle. The score at half time was, 19 to 16, in Oregon State's favor.

Oregon State won the game on free throws as both teams made 13 floor goals, while the winners made nine free throws to the visitor's seven. The teams, northern and southern division champions of the Coast Conference, will meet again tonight in the second game of the series. The summary:

Oregon State		Southern Calif.
Hibbard	lf	rg, Kelly
O'Connell, James	rf	lg, Bescos
Lewis	c	c, Guttero
MacDonald	lg	rf, Elliott, Browning
Lenchitsky	Davis, rg	lf, Nemer

Score—Oregon State 35, Southern California 33. Goals from floor—Lewis 6, O'Connell 3, Hibbard 2, Lenchitsky, MacDonald for Oregon State; Nemer 5, Guttero 3, Bescos 2, Browning 2, Kelly for Southern California. Goals from foul—Lewis 3, O'Connell 2, Hibbard 2, MacDonald 2 for Oregon State; Kelly 3, Nemer 2, Elliott, Guttero for Southern California. Referee—James Mitchell. Umpire—Roger Folgate.

Bower Leaving Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., March 11 (AP)—Dartmouth College athletic officials last night announced that James P. (Brainy) Bower, hockey coach since 1926, would not return here next season. Harry R. Henage, athletic director, said he has received many applications for Bower's position, but had taken no action on them. Bower, a star in football, baseball and hockey during his undergraduate days at Dartmouth, has also been a member of the baseball and freshman football coaching staffs. During his eight years with the Indian ice teams, two of his products have made the grade in professional hockey—Myles P. Lane, now with the Boston Cubs, and Eddie Jeremiah, with another Canadian-American League club, the New Haven Eagles.

Ogg Drops Golf Positions

WORCESTER, Mass., March 11 (AP)—Because he thinks it would be unethical to remain in office while new golf club models designed by him and bearing his signature will soon be placed upon the market, Willie Ogg, professional at the Worcester Country Club, last night announced his resignation from official positions with the New England Professional Golfers' Organization and the Professional Golfers' Association of America. Ogg has been president of the N. E. P. G. O. for two terms and served one term previously; he is in his eleventh consecutive term as a member of the P. G. A. board and his third as national chairman of the P. G. A. education committee.

A. B. C. President Says Prize Money Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11—A statement that will ease the concerns of bowlers from states in virtually all sections of the country was forthcoming last night from Elmer Baumgarten, president of the American Bowling Congress.

The A. B. C. president said the organization was in the best of financial conditon and that the prize money was in the "bag." Not a few of the bowlers entered in the thirty-third annual tournament were more or less apprehensive regarding the distribution of prizes.

Competition for the first out-of-town pin groups will get under way in the A. B. C. competition today. Keglers from 15 cities in Ohio are scheduled on the late shift. These visiting pinsters, however, are classified in the "booster" division, having averages of less than 850.

Michigan Leads The Qualifiers

Wolverines Place 11 in Preliminaries of 'Big Ten' Track Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—University of Michigan took the lead with 11 qualifications in the preliminaries of the annual indoor track and field championship meet of the "Big Ten" at the Chicago Field House here last night. Tests were held in five of the 10 events and Indiana University, the title defender, showed second best, with eight places in the five events. Ohio State University earned six, Purdue University five, University of Chicago and University of Illinois three each, University of Wisconsin two and Northwestern University and University of Minnesota one each. Only the University of Iowa was not represented.

C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana's middle-distance star, drew attention with the fastest time in two preliminaries. He ran the 880-yard test in 2m. 1.3s., and also led the pack in the one-mile run with 4m. 29.3s. C. H. Scheifley '33, Minnesota's leading hurdler and one of the best in this section, was disqualified for knocking down two hurdles The qualifiers were as follows:

60-Yard Dash—W. H. Stapf '34, D. J. Bennett '34, and J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; W. F. Ward '35, J. P. Heston '34, and C. W. Kemp '34, Michigan; I. W. Puqua '34 and C. C. Crouch '33, Indiana; R. C. Carroll '34, Illinois; J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago; H. K. Thompson '34, Minnesota; K. J. F. Sandback '35, Purdue. Best time by Stapf, 6.3s.

440-Yard Dash—C. E. DeBaker '33 and C. M. Allen '33, Michigan; I. W. Puqua 34 and D. D. Harpold '34, Indiana; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State; O. H. Diggins '34, Northwestern. Best time by DeBaker, 51.8s.

880-Yard Run—C. C. Hornbostel '34 and G. C. Kramer '34, Indiana; E. T. Turner '33 and H. M. Braden '33, Michigan; H. E. Sears '33, Purdue; W. W. Bloor '34, Ohio State. Best time by Hornbostel, 2m. 1.3s.

One-Mile Run—C. C. Hornbostel and J. C. Watson '33, Indiana; R. W. Howell '33 and J. W. Childs '34, Michigan; Charles Popejoy '34, Purdue; R. D. Woolsey '33, Illinois; J. H. Crummey '33, Wisconsin; R. W. Milow '35, Chicago. Best time by Hornbostel, 4m. 29.3s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; Hawley Egleston '33, and J. B. Pantlind '35, Michigan; K. J. F. Sandback '35 and M. D. Smith '33, Purdue; E. W. Roden '33, Wisconsin; R. W. Seely '34, Illinois; E. M. Haydon '33, Chicago. Best time by Keller, 8.2s.

Title Defender Wins In Ping-Pong Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—The annual United States amateur ping-pong championship tournament got under way here yesterday with 128 men and 41 women in the field. Coleman Clark of Chicago, the title defender, got through the first and second rounds easily.

In the first, Clark defeated Albert T. Bruin of this city, 21—5, 21—7, 21—8 and in the second outscored Banford Cochrane, another local star, 21—16, 21—14, 21—10. The Tietjen brothers from St. Louis eliminated a pair of local contenders, W. Vernon Tietjen defeating W. F. Coleman, 21—10, 21—5, 21—4, while A. Carl Tietjen defeated H. A. Hattstrom, 21—10, 21—19, 21—15.

Edward Svigals of Madison, Wis., one of the 16 seeded players, was eliminated. Morris Sohn of Chicago defeated Svigals in the first round, 21—13, 21—16, 21—19.

Helen Ovenden of Chicago, women's western champion, won her first match at the expense of another Chicagoan, Bernice Salstrom, 21—13, 21—10. This was a second-round engagement.

Sefton Tranter Jr. Wins Class B Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—Sefton Tranter Jr. of the New York Athletic Club captured the Class B championship of the National Squash Tennis Association yesterday by defeating Theodore H. Hendrickson of the Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club, 15—5, 15—11, 11—15, 15—2. Neither finalist was seeded in the draw. Tranter proved the steadier player and won because of his ability in service and moving into position quickly.

Hendrickson did not find his game until well along in the match. It was in the third game that Hendrickson found the range of the tin and, straightening out his shots with great speed, ran up a 7—1 lead. Tranter cut down this lead but could not run out the game. The ultimate victor, however, took command of things in the fourth and final game and rushed on to succeed William J. Hall of Crescent in a national championship. The summary:

United States Class B Squash Tennis Championship—Final Round

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated Theodore H. Hendrickson, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—5, 15—11, 11—15, 15—2.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	25	8	8	100	61	58
Buffalo	24	6	12	117	88	54
Syracuse	23	6	14	136	115	52
Windsor	16	6	21	83	114	38
Detroit	10	5	26	74	107	25
Cleveland	9	5	26	90	135	23

Result March 10

Windsor 1, Buffalo 0.

Bulldogs Defeat Buffalo

WINDSOR, Ont., March 11—Showing brilliantly on the attack and defense, Windsor Bulldogs scored an important 1-to-0 victory over Buffalo Bisons in last night's International Hockey League game. Eddie Rodden made the only goal early in the second period. The defeat practically ended Buffalo's chances of finishing the season in first place. London Tecumsehs, present leaders, have only to collect one more point in three remaining games to finish on top. Five per cent of the players' pool in the playoff tournament goes to the team heading the league during the regular schedule.

Miss Vinson Defends Title

Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, United States women's figure-skating champion, successfully defended her Boston Skating Club title at the Boston Arena last night, and, with George E. B. Hill of Cambridge, defended the doubles championship. Roger F. Turner of Milton, United States men's champion, also defended his club championship. Frederick Goodrich was a double winner, taking the waltzing title with Mrs. Channing Frothingham as partner, and then winning the dancing blue ribbon with Suzanne Davis as a partner.

Olson Signs Contract

YANKTON, S. D., March 11 (AP)—Marvin Olson of Grayville, listed as the last holdout of the Boston Red Sox, in a telephone conversation yesterday morning said that he had signed and returned his contract and would leave for Sarasota, Fla., upon receipt of transportation. Olson said he was in excellent condition for the summer season.

Three Colleges Reach Semifinal

Princeton Places Two in Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11—A Harvard, a Yale and two Princeton undergraduates came through the preliminary-round matches of the second annual intercollegiate squash racquets tournament on the Payne Whitney Gymnasium courts last night and will meet today in the semifinal round, the winners playing later in the final for the title and Dr. Eugene H. Pool Cup, won last year by Beekman Pool of Harvard, who is not defending.

There were two surprises in the preliminary rounds yesterday. In the first Jack R. Fritts Jr. '35, Colgate football star, defeated George R. Smith '35, Princeton, in the first round, 11—15, 3—15, 16—15, 15—12, 15—11, and in the second Gilbert M. Congdon Jr. '33, Yale, defeated Capt. John G. Cornish '33, Harvard, in the second round, 10—15, 7—15, 15—3, 15—7, 17—16.

The two Princeton men to reach the semifinal round were William G. Foulke 2d '34, and Sheldon Stephens '35, while the Harvard semifinalist was George H. Hartford '35. Six colleges were represented in yesterday's play. The summary:

Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

Rogers, Yale, defeated Lucas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 15—13, 15—12, 12—15, 16—14.

Foulke, Princeton, defeated Prothingham, Trinity, 11—15, 16—15, 3—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Fritts, Colgate, defeated Smith, Princeton, 11—15, 3—15, 16—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Cornish, Harvard, defeated Hollins, Trinity, 15—11, 15—10, 15—10.

Congdon, Yale, defeated Benjamin, Trinity, 15—3, 15—13, 15—11.

Goodyear, Yale, defeated Young, Harvard, 13—16, 15—11, 18—14, 13—16, 15—11.

Stephens, Princeton, defeated Eder, M. I. T., 15—8, 17—14, 15—8.

Hartford, Harvard, defeated Engalls, M. I. T., 15—13, 15—11, 12—15, 15—9.

Second Round

Hartford, Harvard, defeated Fritts, Colgate, 15—11, 11—15, 16—17, 18—15, 15—6.

Foulke, Princeton, defeated Rogers, Yale, 15—9, 15—8, 15—6.

Congdon, Yale, defeated Cornish, Harvard, 10—15, 7—15, 15—3, 15—7, 17—16.

Stephens, Princeton, defeated Goodyear, Yale, 10—15, 11—15, 15—13, 15—10, 15—8.

Old Cariboo Town Awakes From Sleep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Old Barkerville, which was known the world over during the great Cariboo gold rush of the sixties, is awakening again after a slumber of half a century. So many men are pouring into the Cariboo country already in the new gold rush that the British Columbia Government suddenly faces the problem of sorting out the huddle of log cabins and tottering store buildings which once formed the center of Canada's greatest gold excitement. The single street has to be surveyed and the town limits defined, for Barkerville is crowded now by newcomers who occupy every cabin and shanty in the town. Up to now the Government paid no attention to land ownership in Barkerville, letting the old-timers live on as they pleased, and the empty houses were open to anyone who wanted them.

Now they are at a premium and before the summer is over it may be necessary to set up some form of civic administration. The old-timers, while glad to see their gold claims opened up at last, find the new population disturbing after more than 50 years of silence and isolation in their tiny valley, 60 miles from the nearest settlement.

Alberta Workless Placed on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—With the intention of aiding the out-of-works to gradually become self supporting on farm property, the Alberta government has, to date, placed more than 800 single unemployed men on the farms and it is expected the 1000 mark will be reached in the near future. The provincial government has made a survey to find vacant farms and has arranged for their occupancy by paying rent on the property on a monthly basis to the extent of the annual taxes due.

The men are expected to obtain work among their neighbors whenever possible to add to the family incomes. It is hoped that by becoming acquainted with the surrounding neighbors and the people of the district the settlers will eventually become absorbed into the life of the community.

These people are also expected to raise a considerable quantity of their own food requirements such as vegetables and poultry. This vacant farm settlement scheme is helping to put the out-of-works back on the land by giving them ordinary relief there until they become established.

'Back-to-Land' Movement Speeded in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Washington's "back-to-the-land" movement, a part of the State Emergency Unemployment Relief Commission's program, has received the full indorsement of Washington State College, Dr. E. O. Holland, president, declares.

The commission has asked the help of the state college, and the agricultural extension service, in encouraging needy families to secure a plot of land and raise produce to fill their cellars next fall. It is believed that this program will provide food supplies for thousands who would otherwise be thrown on charity for necessities.

Diana Fishwick Wins Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 11—Diana Fishwick of England, who was girl golf champion in her country in 1927 and 1928, British champion in 1930 and who is the present holder of the English close championship, won her first United States tournament yesterday when she defeated Barbara Fyman, who played her first international golf for Wales in 1925, by a 1 up victory in the 18-hole title-round match for the Belleair Country Club championship. Miss Fishwick came from behind to win. Miss Fyman took an early lead, winning the first three holes and was 4 up going to the seventh tee.

College Basketball Results

Pratt 32, Lowell T. C. 28.
Oregon State 35, Southern California 33.

Quakes Cause 132 Fatalities And Huge Loss in California

(Continued from Page 1)

erty from possible looting and vandalism.

The California National Guard patrolled Santa Ana and Anaheim today, this precaution being taken primarily to prevent looting of business houses damaged by the earthquakes.

At Garden Grove, a section severely affected, with the damage running high, the American Legion was placed in charge and the town was closed to all visitors. The same precaution was taken at Buena Park.

From more than 100 communities came reports of casualties and damage in the most severe earthquake in the modern history of Los Angeles and vicinity.

President Roosevelt messaged Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California that "if there is anything needed that the Government can do wire me at once."

Aid From Washington

From Washington came announcement that full forces of American relief agencies would be placed into action in the earthquake area. The army, navy and public health service were ordered to take whatever steps might be necessary to protect human life and property.

Five minutes before 6 o'clock and thousands of persons were on the streets of Los Angeles. Other thousands had reached their homes after days in stores and offices. As business buildings swayed and bricks and cement fell to the sidewalks, people from each side of the street rushed to the center and stood there.

It was as though nature with one uplifted hand had stopped all the traffic.

In many homes the first shocks were followed by a snuffing of lights and a crash of falling glassware as dishes and vases were dislodged from shelves. In most of these houses the occupants at once sought the outdoors.

After the first shock, there were others. For a time they came approximately at 20-minute intervals. Later the time between was lengthened to an hour. Many of the people left their homes briefly for the first few shocks. After that they sat calmly and chatted of the earthquakes they had heard about and the one they were feeling.

The motion picture industry came to the aid of the terror stricken and darkened communities south of Los Angeles during the night by donating the use of their portable lighting plants. Bodies of many of the victims were found in the debris with the aid of the Klieg lights.

Early today 10 trucks of food and supplies were sent to Long Beach from Los Angeles to relieve suffering.

Emergency and other hospitals, while crowded with injured, reported they were able to care for the injured.

The blow was centered in a triangular region with an apex in the center of downtown Los Angeles and extending southwest through the industrial centers of southern California. To the south of this area fanned out into the famous oil well regions of Santa Fe Springs, La Brea and the groves of Orange County.

In the center it went right down the heart of the industrial section, embracing the numerous communities, dealing with each in greater severity with the worst havoc in Long Beach.

To the westward the triangle included the rich Dominguez and Torrance oil fields and the largest oil storage plants and oil refineries in the world, in the region north of Long Beach and surrounding Los Angeles Harbor.

The area thus tossed about on mother earth's bosom embraces all the things that have made California a lure to the world, for climatic advantages, summer vacationing, oil and orange riches, property speculation, the movies and the growing industries.

This region is marked by river courses that converge on both sides of Long Beach. Both streams, usually dry in summer, were named

Interior Decoration and Antiques

Art Treasures of Old France

By "COLLECTOR"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
London

FASCINATING glimpses of the art treasures of Old France are offered at the "Three French Reigns" Loan Exhibition that opened on Feb. 21 at Sir Philip Sassoon's house, 25 Park Lane, to continue until April 5. It is held on behalf of a group of hospitals of which Sir Philip is honorary treasurer. The exhibition is an education in richness of superfine craftsmanship applied to decorative art during the period covered, which is from the accession of Louis XIV, in 1643, to the passing of Louis XVI in 1793.

Famous collectors in the United States, France and Britain have lent their finest treasures of the period included, to say nothing of the Louvre which has sent its precious Fragonard "L'Etude." From Lady Astor has come a Louis XV armchair and a small Louis XVI chair, both covered in delightful Beauvais tapestry. Ambassador Mellon's contributions are two pictures by Fragonard. Mr. Jules S. Bache has lent a Watteau, Fragonard's "Cascade" and "Shady Grove" and Pater's "Air at Bezons," while Mr. A. W. Erickson has sent Fragonard's "La Liseuse," in her yellow bodice and red-brown skirt.

Queen Mary's Contributions, 27

They are placed in a separate glass case and range from a quaint enameled gold charm with the inscription "Gare-la-bombe"—from which, when opened, a figure of Napoleon leaps out—to gold boxes. These include a Louis XVI musical-box, gold étuis and the handsome ormolu-mounted inkstand shown in the illustration.

Pictures, furniture, Sèvres, Chantilly, Annecy and other china, solid gold and silver plate, miniatures—many of them mounted with diamonds and other precious stones—fans, cobwebby Valenciennes and Point de France lace, Beauvais tapestries, clocks, Gobelin carpets, glass and other art objects, are all represented by supreme examples.

The furniture, some of it signed, illustrates the superb work of the French master cabinet-makers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, while the ormolu-mounted pieces are by such masters as Delafosse and Gouthiere, whose workmanship is sometimes described as equal to that of fine jewelry.

Many of the exhibits are of historical interest. Such are the Sèvres china dog which belonged to Marie Antoinette, a Sèvres plate from the service which belonged to Madame du Barry, and the Louis XVI Sèvres miniature coffee service which belonged to the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI.

A Cycle of French Design

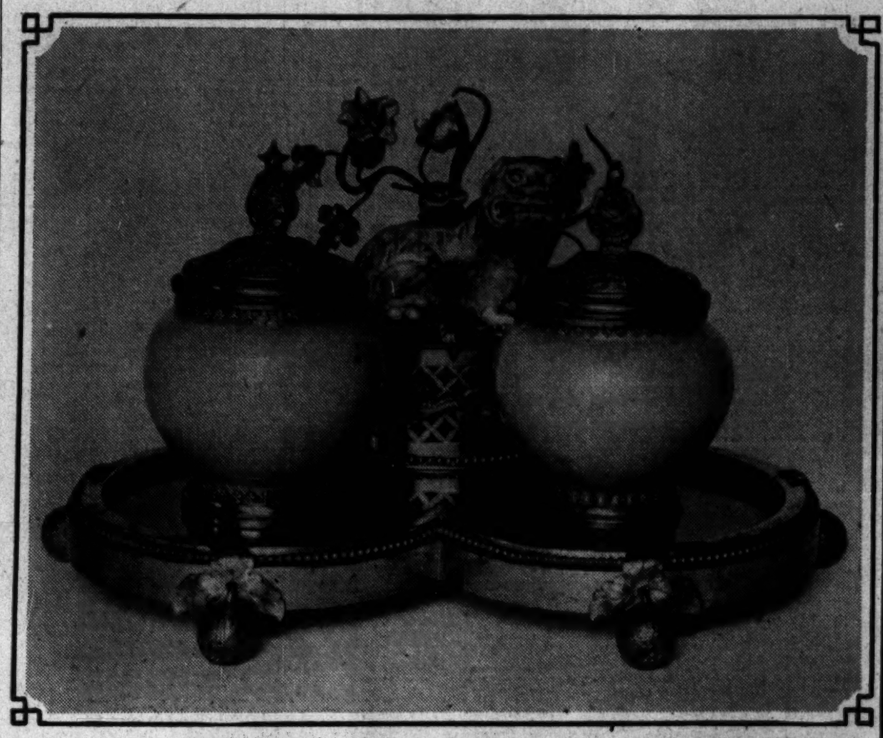
As André Maurois points out in the foreword to the catalogue, the exhibits form a complete cycle of art which started from nature, became artificial and then returned to nature. In Louis XIV's time "it is necessary that a commode, a table, an armchair, should proclaim the magnificence of the King. Boulle, great goldsmith rather than great cabinet-maker, loads the furniture with ornaments and inlay. Wood which he considers too common, disappears under tortoise shell and bronze."

The entire cycle can be viewed in microcosm by every discerning visitor.

To the average collector of French antiques, whether his purse will permit him to acquire only a modest piece of eighteenth century silver, or to command one of the airy pieces of furniture inlaid with exquisite flowery Sèvres plaques, it is safe to say the entire exhibition seems a veritable Cave of Aladdin. It is perfumed throughout, as usual at these exhibitions of Sir Philip's, by the fragrance of scores of massed pink, white, yellow and blue potted hyacinths, from his own gardens, which stand in an alcove in the marble hall of the house.

Again all the exhibits are on the first floor, but so skillful is the arrangement that there is no hint of overcrowding and the objects look almost as if they are actually part of the furnishings of the house.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena Victoria, has already spent more than two hours touring the galleries. The Prime Minister and Miss Ishbel MacDonald were among the earliest visitors at the private view.



All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

At the exhibition of Art Treasures of Old France, now being held at the home of Sir Philip Sassoon in London, loans have been made by collectors in France and America, as well as by many in England.

At the left is one of numerous pieces lent by H. R. H. Queen Mary. This is an ormolu mounted inkstand with containers of celadon china. The center ornament is a blue Chinese kiln.

The carved wood circular table is of the time of Louis XVI and has a marble top with ormolu gallery. This table with the vase which stands on it are two of the more than fifty items lent by Sir Philip Sassoon.

The Louis XV powdering table was lent by the Dowager Lady Harcourt. It is inlaid with flowers and musical instruments, its legs tipped with ormolu mountings. This delicate example of Louis Quinze furniture contains its original toilet fittings.

A Peasant Home On the Riviera

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
London

SOJOURNERS in Europe who feel the urge to possess a little house of their own, where they may daub about with paint, fuss with fancy drapes, and stumble over their own hand collected antique furniture, have found their heart's desire at Cagnes sur Mer, on the French Riviera. In this little village, where artists, sculptors and writers foregather, inhabiting delightful rooms of their own decoration, owning your own shanty is a matter of course.

The town is perched on a hill. Its houses climb up to the level of a straight, walled, octagonal château which soberly overlooks a long stretch of coast and mountain range. The streets of the town run helter-skelter among the buildings, at times diving out of sight into a tunnel under somebody's house, to emerge upon the other side and gallop erratically up a flight of winding steps. The town is full of life, yet its streets are empty of traffic. Only an occasional donkey picks his way about in the heart of the city. Automobiles cannot squeeze through the portal.

Since Cagnes was adopted by Renoir, Matisse, Claude Monet, and others, as the artists' city par excellence, an increasing number of English, American, German, Danish, Swedish and Russian residents have formed the artists' colony. Among these foreign inhabitants the fad for owning a house has become fixed. Now many of the peasant homes, humblest of stone dwellings, have been bought up and transformed by a little whitewash and retiling into delightfully original quarters.

Some of the better-known artists of the colony have gone further. They have lavishly decorated their walls with designs illustrating peasant scenes and landscapes of the region. They have also upholstered their furniture with old hand-quilted prints of the provinces and they have placed a transforming touch on their shutters, cabinet doors and overmantles.

Le Cagnard, a pension open to visitors, has been decorated by the French artist, M. E. Wery. His own home, La Maison Rouge, was once an olive mill. It has been transformed by its mural decorations into one of the most interesting provincial houses on the Mediterranean coast. There is also the studio of Mr. Kent Daniels, American artist who successfully combines interior decorating with antique furniture collecting. He has arranged rooms in his house that are beautiful in their interpretation of the life and scenery of the old town.

By Permission of Kent Daniels to The Christian Science Monitor

Many of the little homes of peasants in the village of Cagnes sur Mer in southern France have been bought and remodeled by artists since this place was made famous by Renoir, Mctisse, Claude Monet and others. The American artist, Mr. Kent Daniels, has decorated his studio in a particularly attractive and original manner, furnishing it with things of provincial type

A Gift of English Silver

Boston

THE remarkable collections of American silver in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will now have a highly desirable supplement in the form of a very recent gift of some 250 pieces of English silver, from an anonymous donor. Both flat and hollow ware are included, ranging in date from 1581 to about 1800, many of the pieces being of rarity and superior quality. It is stated that a special exhibition of this gift will open about March 15.

Acquisitions On View

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

VERY exquisite are the tiny glass figurines made in Nevers, France, which are on display at the Art Institute here. Little shepherds and shepherdesses, clowns, page boys, religious characters, are all done in the most lifelike and expressive manner, yet executed in glass in such small dimensions. They are the gift of Miss Elizabeth McCormick, member of the Antiquarian Society, and are to become a permanent exhibit in Gunsaulus Hall at the Art Institute.

A tiny clown in a polka dot costume balances himself in the most graceful manner on his toe at the top of a little pole, swinging his hand over his head as though appreciating the applause of the circus audience. His hat is tilted to one side and the ruffles of his cuffs swing to the breeze. Yet he is such a wee piece of art and so delicately done in opaque white glass.

Frisking at the feet of a shepherd boy in green grass are tiny lambs, their fleecy wool curled and fluffed. The boy in blue is blowing a long yellow horn in the shade of a large leafy tree. The effect of grass is gained by something similar to spun glass, and the whole is so small it would slip into the crown of a hat.

Remarkable Details and Colors

Three page boys in one figurine have all of the gallantry and decorum of their station. Their white, close-fitting costumes with flared coats and frills at the collar and cuffs are contrasted with the wide brimmed, high-crowned black hats and large white buckle in front. No detail of their close-buttoned vests or knee buckles is missing.

Some of the figurines go in pairs. Two white cocks, for instance, no larger than the comb of a real cock, are standing facing each other menacingly. Two comedians in spotted costumes, pointed slippers and very grotesque hats seem poised and ready for their funny antics.

The more one looks at these tiny works of art the more engrossing they become. To catch the grace and poise and characteristic fineness of the little men and women and execute them in glass seems indeed to be a great accomplishment. The expression in the miniature faces, the folds and plaits in the gowns, the dexterity with which the minutest details of the buttons, braids and flowers are carried out is amazing.

Though little, apparently, is known of the history of this type of glass figurine made in the French town, the art is generally attributed to the latter part of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century. One story has it that wandering glass makers from Italy lingered in the town of Nevers long ago and started this art of figurine making in glass.

Two Groups Closely Affiliated

Like many other contributions to the Art Institute by the Antiquarian Society, this collection of little French objects is soon to become a permanent exhibit at the institute. From time to time this society shows rare articles of museum value for a few weeks. Then some of them go back to the homes of the members, but others find a little corner where they are to remain for the inspection and appreciation of visitors through the coming years.

In several quiet galleries in one wing of the Art Institute repose gifts of the Antiquarian Society or of individuals who have made their donations through the organization. High ceilings, powder blue walls, parqueted floors and expansive windows form the background for the rare tapestries, rugs, chests and tables.

Between the folds of the natural-colored linen draperies at one window is a small portion of a Franco-Flemish stained glass window of the fifteenth century. Near by is a sixteenth century Gothic buffet, standing in all its solidity and massiveness below a huge tapestry hanging on the wall. On the floor is a Caucasus carpet of the 17th century.

A pair of sixteenth century Italian armchairs in another room are placed near Venetian statuettes and enamel plaques. Time-worn chests stand along the wall. The whole group of rooms has a very dignified atmosphere produced by these very ancient and authentic furnishings, some of them procured by members of the society while traveling in Europe.

The Antiquarian Society has always been closely affiliated with the Art Institute, its purpose being "to make its collection solely one of antiquities to be deposited with the Art Institute." Usually each new collection to be exhibited is preceded by a social occasion in one of the galleries. Its present officers are: Mrs. Potter Palmer, president; Mrs. Joseph Medill Patterson, vice-president; Miss Marie J. Rozet, secretary, and Miss Florence D. Bartlett, treasurer.

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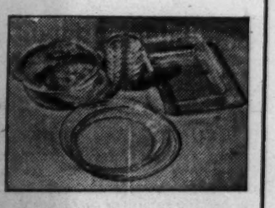
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Book Reviews and Literary News

Trotzky and the Revolution

A Review by W. H. CHAMBERLIN

The History of the Russian Revolution, by Leon Trotzky. Volumes II and III. Translated from the Russian by Max Eastman. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.50 each volume. London: Gollancz. 18s. each volume.

IN THESE two volumes Trotzky, Russia's man without a country, brings to a conclusion his narrative of the muddled, chaotic, stirring, eventful months of 1917 which elapsed between the downfall of the Tsarist régime in March and the establishment of the rule of the Soviets as a result of the Bolshevist Revolution in November. Trotzky's personal tragedy, his defeat in the struggle with Stalin and his banishment from Russia, was unmistakably history's gain. He has employed the leisure of exile to good advantage and has produced a work that in the authoritative character of its facts and in its meteoric brilliance of style stands well above anything else that has been written on the subject.

Trotzky devotes his second volume to "the attempted counterrevolution" and his third to "the triumph of the Soviets." The unsuccessful attempted coup of General Korniloff in September is the watershed, the dividing line between these two phases of the Revolution. In July there was a disorderly, unorganized outbreak of the more mutinous Petrograd soldiers and the more radical workers, along with the Kronstadt sailors, who demanded the withdrawal of the Provisional Government and the establishment of a purely Soviet régime. The Bolshevist Party (as the Communists were then called) disapproved of the movement as premature, but undertook to guide and direct it after it once got under way and out of control. Consequently the repression of this outbreak brought a temporary check to Bolshevist activity. Lenine and Zinovieff went into hiding; Trotzky, Lunacharsky and other Bolshevist leaders were arrested and held in jail for some weeks. For a few weeks in late July and August it looked as if a bridle might be put on the more extreme revolutionary tendencies.

* * *

But, as the moderate anti-Bolshevist Social Democrat, Tseretelli, remarked: "Everything we did at that time was a vain effort to hold back a destructive elemental flood with a handful of insignificant chips." The four main tendencies that were making for the disintegration of the pale combination Liberal-Moderate-Socialist régime that had been hastily improvised after the collapse of the autocracy were far too strong to be held back in the long run. These tendencies were the mutiny of the army, the demand of the peasants for the land, the secessionist and autonomist movements among the minor nationalities and the increasingly sweeping demands of the workers not only for higher wages and shorter hours, but also for actual control of the production in the factories.

General Korniloff's clumsy, bungling effort to proclaim a dictatorship (an event of which Trotzky gives an admirable description) exposed the hollowness and weakness of the reactionary forces; and the garrulous and melodramatic Kerensky, a man of no genuine force of character or intellect, whom chance had raised to the post of revolutionary Premier and who for a time maintained a precarious balance between the extremes of reaction and revolution, did not stand long after the suppression of the Korniloff mutiny. As Trotzky shows vividly, the period between the Korniloff movement in September and the seizure of power by the Bolsheviki on Nov. 6 and 7 (I am using the Western calendar, in contrast to Trotzky, who adheres in his books to the old Russian dates) was a time of unknown upswing of Bolshevist influences. So far had this process gone that when the hour of revolution actually struck there was not one reliable regiment to defend the Kerensky régime; and the decisive event, tremendous in its ultimate historical significance, of the taking over of power by the Soviets, was accomplished in Petrograd with no serious fighting, without even any interruption of the daily life of the population. There were a few casualties in the final scrimmage at the Winter Palace on the night of the 7th—perhaps no more than in a week-end of heavy street fighting in present-day Germany.

* * *

The student of the history of the Russian Revolution will find in Trotzky a solid factual record of events, illuminated by the special information and interpretation which his own active participation as President of the Petrograd Soviet and a leader in the councils of the Bolshevist Party makes possible.

Trotzky also gives a full-length portrait of Lenine as a revolutionary leader, emphasizing Lenine's impatience to drive forward the movement and his suspicion that some members of the Party Central Committee would not keep pace with the march of events. In general Trotzky's interpretation of the revolution differs in many details with the official version now current in Russia; and the reader who is interested in Trotzky's historical and ideological differences with Stalin will find an abundance of material illustrating Trotzky's viewpoint, both in the text of the narrative and in appendices.

The defects of the history are the reverse sides of the qualities that give it particular dash and fire. Fifteen years after the Revolution which he chronicles Trotzky remains a passionate partisan. He can convey to us eloquently the aspirations and ideals of the Revolution, but he has only sneers for the old Russian culture.

Apart from this element of partisanship, that gives a one-sided character to the book, there are some minor defects, perhaps, in Trotzky's organization of his material. He has an excellent chapter on the peasant upsurge against the landlords; a fair charter on the nationality question; but one is surprised to find no specialized treatment of the working-class movement and the mutiny of the army. A possibly disproportionate share of attention is given to the minute details of the major congresses and conferences in Petrograd, with the result that the movement in the provinces is somewhat neglected. To be sure, Petrograd led the country, just as Paris led France during the French Revolution. Yet one feels that Trotzky's description of the Bolshevist Revolution, which confines itself entirely to the developments in Petrograd without giving any attention to the severe fighting in Moscow, the struggle for the armies on the front and the local peculiarities which marked the course of the Revolution in other parts of the country, is somewhat incomplete.

One naturally looks to Trotzky for philosophic reflection on the technique of revolution in general; and he gives one definition in this connection that would seem to meet most practical cases. It reads as follows:

"The fundamental premise of a revolution is that the existing social structure has become incapable of solving the urgent problems of development of the nation. A revolution becomes possible, however, only in case the society contains a new class capable of taking the lead in solving the problems presented by history."

The first part of this definition is extraordinarily important and furnishes a good standard of judgment for any real or alleged revolutionary situation. Many people have a rather naive conception of revolution as some mysterious, sinister thing that breaks up a happy national life and plunges a country into all sorts of follies, cruelties and hardships. The follies, cruelties and hardships that follow in the wake of revolutions are actual enough. But there is no case in history where revolution has attacked a healthy social organism. The actual course of the March and November Revolutions of 1917 in Russia illustrates this point with an irresistible impact of factual logic. A small force of loyal, disciplined troops could have suppressed either the March or the November movements. The significant thing was that there were no such troops on either occasion. The process of dry rot in the existing order had advanced too far.

The Russian experience, brought out so vividly in Trotzky's narrative, indicates that social revolution can only take place when the overwhelming majority of the population is, not necessarily in favor of the revolutionists, but indifferent to and contemptuous of the preservation of the established order. The agitator, the conspirator in whom frightened conservatives see the cause of revolution, is only its symbol. Police repressive measures are no guaranty against revolution; one has only to look at the fate of Tsarism, which carried the method of police repression to its limit. The only real guaranty against revolution is the adoption by governments of sufficiently enlightened and progressive and flexible measures in the internal and international field to avert the devastating loss of faith on the part of the masses that, accompanied by the bold challenge of the revolutionary minority, is the characteristic of every major social upheaval.

Three Novels of England

Portion of the Levites, by Doreen Wallace. London: Benn. 7s 6d.
Nurse, by Barbara Hughes-Stanton. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.
The Prodigal Father, by Richard Church. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH the title "Portion of the Levites" may not immediately suggest its subject—life and conditions in an East Anglian farm today—actually the book is aptly named. For one of the most intricate questions connected with farming in England is the payment of the traditional and often unpopular "tithe," a fixed yearly sum levied on land which goes toward the living of the clergyman in whose parish the land lies. This sum must be paid regardless of fluctuations in the farmer's income and regardless of his failures of crops or stock.

In "Portion of the Levites" a young school-teacher, with vaguely intellectual ambitions, sacrifices her ideas to marrying a gentleman farmer, with whom she soon finds herself out of sympathy. His is a conventional, straightforward attitude. He is a gentle character; he loves the soil, supports the church and accepts his father's faith as he does his property, without doubt or question. Laura bears his children and shoulders poverty, disappointment, even hardships with a kind of heroic yet selfish bitterness. Above everything the paying of the "tithe" rankles deepest in her mind. When her husband is incapacitated, she seizes her opportunity to go against his wishes and defy the law; by a customary ruse she emerges triumphantly from her first conflict.

Miss Wallace presents a convincing case for the farmer. It is a pity that Laura is not really a big enough character to carry the burden of the argument. But in spite of Laura's tiresomeness this is a story of definite interest.

The old family nurse is a favorite if somewhat sentimentalized character in life and in fiction. In "Nurse" the familiar figure, honest of heart, sharp tongued and generous, once more appears. She is the healer of scars deeper than the scratches of childhood and to her in disillusion—the outcome of an unhappy love affair—comes grown-up Anne, in search of the peace and serenity she is denied in her home. The opening chapters, which introduce the middle-class family in Putney and the nice balance finely drawn between the old nurse and the parents of her young ladies, have a pleasing accuracy and aplomb about them. Unfortunately the rest of the book does not fulfill their promise.

Mr. Church has a clear theme—the love of father and son for the same woman. The theme persists through the book's stained-glass atmosphere under the strong colors of tangled human emotions, wills and conflicting beliefs. The father, a musician, is a simple, hearty prodigal; his son a tortured youth, clinging to a fancied vocation for the church, heroically nursing his ailing mother, and learning from her to regard the theater and his father's musical world as enemies.

Into this disrupted family there steals the influence of another woman, a tender, idealized creature who loves the father, comforts the mother and is loved by the son. Mr. Church's prose pervades the book like incense. He is a priest at his own altar ceremoniously intoning sonorous phrases, changing vestments, sensuously aware of the effects of light and shade, sound and color. By keeping the development of his story in this highly colored emotional atmosphere he gains a kind of strength, but the method has its disadvantages. It is absorbing but it is in some way unrevealing. Beyond the cathedral walls there lie the world and the open air.

Anthology of World Drama

World Drama, an anthology edited by Barrett H. Clark. New York: Appleton. Two volumes. $5 each.

FOR two decades students have had the industrious scholarship of Mr. Clark to thank for a succession of useful studies of the drama. His "European Theories of the Drama" epitomizes playwriting practice as it evolved during many centuries. He gave to English-speaking readers a comprehensive survey of "Contemporary French Dramatists," outlined a much-used course in modern drama study, made a definitive examination of the plays of Mr. Eugene O'Neill; and composed, translated or compiled two-score other volumes that have to do with the theater, or with the field of biographies and novels.

* * *

Now he assembles many plays not previously accessible in English, or to be found only by consulting scattered literary sources, in two volumes of the lasting drama of ancient Greece, Rome, India, China, Japan, medieval Europe and England. This collection provides a panoramic view of the dramatic achievement of the world from the time of the earliest records to the period of the beginning of the contemporary drama in the first of Ibsen's modern plays, "A Doll's House." Shakespeare is omitted because of his accessibility; his presence is taken for granted.

Mr. Clark chooses "living drama," rather than the "too glibly acknowledged masterpieces" of the past, for it is his aim to include no play that has failed to move or delight him. He prints specimens of folk drama that have all but been forgotten, although they exercised a wide influence in their time over the development of public taste as well as the written drama. "The Japanese farce 'Abstraction'; the medieval French play of 'The Wise Virgins and the Foolish Virgins,' the Italian Commedia dell'Arte 'The Portrait,' and 'The Play of St. George' all belong in the picture I have tried to compose, because for every Euripides and every Shakespeare there existed a hundred humble playmakers whose very names are lost to us."

* * *

Mr. Clark's point of view is that of the popular theater through the ages, the theater that is concerned with peasants and mechanics as well as with kings and great men, a theater that is not exclusively the province of literary men "but of inspired clowns, mountebanks and strolling mummers." Although Seneca's plays may not have been written to be acted, they exercised such an influence on the development of the drama of subsequent times that his "Medea" is included. In this collection appears for the first time an authentic English version of the classic anonymous Chinese drama, "The Chalk Circle," which Reinhardt produced to acclaim in Germany a few years ago, but which is yet to receive a production in the United States.

Rembrandt van Rijn (New York: The Studio Publications. $2), the fourth volume in a master draftsman series, contains 12 reproductions of drawings, including a self-portrait, "Return of the Prodigal Son," "House Amidst Trees," "The Houtewael near Amsterdam," "Portrait of a Man" in bistre, "Two Studies of a Bird of Paradise," and "Study of a Lion." Mr. Martin Freeman's introduction remarks upon Rembrandt's ability in these drawings to indicate space where space is meant, and solids where solids are, and upon the liveliness of the shorthand that creates these dimensions on a flat piece of paper, with their unexpected and audacious arrangements of light and shade.

Peter Paul Rubens (New York: The Studio Publications. $2) the third volume in a master draftsman series, contains 12 reproductions of this artist's drawings, including the dashing study for the self-portrait of 1638, the portrait of his second wife, a study for a child's head, the Archduke Albert on Horseback, "Atalanta and Meleager," a landscape study, and the head of Don Diego Messia. There is an introduction by Mr. Martin Freeman.

A new edition of "American Presidents," by Thomas Francis Moran, revised and enlarged by Louis Martin Sears, carries the study through the Hoover administration and includes a sketch of President Roosevelt.

A new edition has been issued by Macmillan, at $2.50, of the translation by Jefferson Butler Fletcher of Dante's "Divine Comedy," which was reviewed in these columns Nov. 28, 1931.

Macmillan has published a new edition in one volume, revised and enlarged, of "The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles A. and Mary R. Beard.

Challenge to the Reader

The Challenge of Europe, by Sherwood Eddy. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50.

MR. EDDY'S habit of discovering challenges is becoming ineradicable. He is the world's foremost alarmist writer. After giving us in annual succession "The Challenge of Russia" and "The Challenge of the East," he comes forth now with "The Challenge of Europe." A fourth volume, with a like provocative title, is "New Challenges to Faith"—which suggests that the style of his titles is getting to be a habit, too.

In viewing Europe the author is distinctly pessimistic. German conditions fill him with despair; those of Italy with a sort of berserk rage. Unable to discover any seeds of national disintegration in France, he can only depict that nation as a menace to the peace of the world. The French people "are so blind that they expect forever to maintain Germany as a crushed and vassal state. Thus they turn the Anglo-Saxon, the Teutonic and the Slavic world against them." Italy "left precariously alone . . . in defiance challenges the rest of the world."

His chapter on Britain and the Empire is the most optimistic in the volume, but even in it the questions posed savor of fear: "Can the Empire economically survive and endure; can it recover its lost place of commercial leadership in the world? . . . Can the wealth and privilege of England be shared and socialized without a revolution of the French or Russian type, to build a new social order founded on economic justice? If it recovers, is Britain to be rebuilt upon a basis of capitalism, communism or socialism?"

Mr. Eddy neither presents the response to his various challenges, nor does he offer answers to the very pertinent questions which he propounds.

The answers, however, or something approaching them, are to be found in the immense mass of material relative to social, political and industrial conditions which Mr Eddy presents. It is no easy task to disentangle that which is pertinent to the problem posed, but the mere reading of the fruits of the author's observations and study is fascinating. The chapter on Britain, for example, packs into the compass of 50 pages a substantial treatise on social and political conditions in the empire. It is not at all within the purpose of Mr. Eddy's thesis, but I think the average American who reads this chapter will say that the best response to the challenge of Europe is a steadily strengthening bond of friendship and coöperation between the United States and Great Britain.

A just criticism of this book is that the enormous volume of material in it is not properly arranged and marshaled in support of any thesis. It is interesting and valuable reading, but at the end leaves the reader somewhat dazed by the variety and extent of information he has absorbed. Indeed, the book is a true challenge to the capacity of one's mind to reduce chaos to order.

W. J. A.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Everybody Has a Remedy

LIKE everybody else, we have had right along a remedy for the financial crisis . . . Ours was simple: Close the stock markets . . . Now they've been closed, and some will say, derisively, see how much better off we are . . . But we said nothing about closing the banks—even when they began to charge us for the privilege of making deposits . . . The authorities seemed not to recognize that it was not necessary to close the banks in order to compel the stock markets to close . . . Stock markets and saloons are always closed in times of stress, in all countries . . . For obvious reasons . . . But banks are different . . . We like banks, because they save us from handling so much untidy paper money . . . Though just now we should like to try handling some of it again.

* * *

It is said that the bank holiday is a good thing, because it will bring people back to essentials . . . By "essentials" is meant food, clothing and shelter . . . The implication is that other things—like books, music, plays and pictures—are not essential . . . A matter of definition . . . We do seem to need food, clothing and shelter . . . But do we want to stop with them? . . . Say you have them; then what? . . . If they were all, why bother?

* * *

Plays and music are always listed by the advertising man under the heading of "Amusements"—that is to say, diversions, entertainments, methods by which people may kill time between bouts of earning food, clothing and shelter . . . Motion pictures are listed in the same way; if we thought advertising men had humor—but no . . . Sometime perhaps there will be a society in which it will be recognized that the arts are the essentials, and that food, clothing and shelter are important only as making the arts possible.

* * *

We haven't heard, yet, whether there has been a noticeable falling off in receipts of publishers, theaters, concert halls and art dealers . . . If there has been, it will be temporary . . . When Americans are comforable, they will return to the essentials . . . In some of the older countries, the people insist on the arts before they take care to have food . . . America is a young country; give it time . . . Meantime, there are advantages in the stolid, if not stupid, Anglo-Saxon qualities which still predominate in America—the people don't start rioting at once.

* * *

Not even a bank holiday can crush the Literary Guild of America, which incidentally must be conceded the prize in the coals-of-fire contest . . . After all we've said about book clubs, it sends us, if you please, a nicely printed membership certificate, reciting that we are "entitled to the privileges and rights of members of the Guild—" . . . Oh: "as set forth on the reverse of this card, for a period of one year" . . . The back of the card lists five advantages of Guild membership . . . It says nothing of disadvantages . . . But attached is a "business reply card" which calls upon us, "in return for these privileges," to "agree to purchase at least four books selected or recommended by the Editorial Board during the year."

* * *

In consideration of this agreement we are to receive "absolutely free" a copy of "Thais" . . . Problem for the class: If we fail to sign this agreement, are we nevertheless a member of the Literary Guild? . . . We hope not, because, in spite of our high regard for the personnel of the Guild's Editorial Board, we could not commit ourself to reading in any year four books selected by them or by anybody else . . . Besides, we have a copy of "Thais."

* * *

You will be interested (we hope) to know that our opponents have been utterly silenced in the matter of lethal dramatic criticism . . . But lest they should pop up again, here's a final mopping-up gas attack: From Variety, issue of Feb. 21, we glean this item under a Baltimore dateline: "Establishing the high mark of the legitimate season so far, Katharine Cornell took 'Alien Corn' out of town with $25,000. *This despite pannings from the critics.*"

* * *

Yes, the italics are ours . . . No amount of panning can destroy a good thing . . . Not even a good stock market.

Mr. Deeping Goes Rural

The Eyes of Love, by Warwick Deeping. New York: McBride. $2.

WARWICK DEEPING'S new novel makes an American want to set out at once for England. Or, more accurately speaking, it makes one want to set out so as to arrive there in summer when the gardens are in bloom. For Mr. Deeping has filled his book with gardens—not those tended by dictatorial experts, but cottage gardens where all kinds of familiar flowers blossom in rank profusion.

Other lovable aspects of England besides her cottage gardens are displayed in Mr. Deeping's book—English woods and lanes, a ruined castle, New Forest, and Guilford where Elaine once came floating down in her barge, a cattle fair at Battle, close by the Abbey Gate, and especially little, forgotten hamlets and ancient farms.

* * *

These things are background for a farmer who, turning tramp for a while, saw them and much more. Jesse Falconer was an incompetent farmer because he liked to read and dream when he should have been pushing his work. He had got it into his head that he was "unlucky" and rather settled back upon that. When his eyesight was destroyed, he took it as another proof of his "ill luck" and sank into a kind of proud melancholy. His wife Kate, a hard, energetic person, had no intention of spending her time condoling with him, and set about making the most of the farm. With the help of a bachelor farmer of the neighborhood she made a success where her husband had failed. Swiftly everything was taken away from Falconer—his sight, his occupation, his responsibilities, his farm, which was now mortgaged to his wife, and even the wife, too, for in her fashion she loved the neighbor.

The one thing that was left to Falconer he felt he could not take. That was the companionship of Ann Wetherell But, when he finally sold out his share in the farm and equipment to his wife and started off, sightless, to tramp the roads Ann followed him and insisted on being his eyes.

Until winter set in Ann and Falconer tramped from village to village. At first it was fine and free, with good weather, food tasty with wood smoke, and some money in pocket, so that tramping was a treat and not a necessity. But other aspects showed up. The trampers were turned away from respectable inns. They were mocked by street urchins. Rain and cold and mud made the way hard. Falconer did not mind these drawbacks and kept on until Ann was seriously affected by the exposure. Then he came to his senses.

* * *

The story ends pleasantly, with Falconer freed from his first wife and married to Ann, and the two established with Old Venner, a wood seller who could supply the kind of work that Falconer was able to do.

"The Eyes of Love" is more rural than most of Mr. Deeping's novels, and simpler. In other respects it is characteristic of the creator of a long list of patient, stoical, misunderstood men. Tranquillity in the face of unfair or malicious treatment—"a calm haughtiness that moves above the petty rogueries and meannesses of the world"—becomes the supreme virtue. The tone of the book is quiet, but emits here and there a spark of tolerant humor. For Deeping adherents it will prove agreeable, though less engrossing than the novels that made his fame. For lovers of the English countryside, in particular of East Sussex, it has something special.

Bonus vs. Bayonets

B. E. F.: The Whole Story of the Bonus Army, by W. W. Waters, as told to William C. White. New York: John Day. $2.50.

WHATEVER one's private opinion may be of the propriety of prior payment to veterans of the World War of the adjusted compensation due legally in 1945, it is interesting to learn now that leaders of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces who assembled last summer in Washington had little faith that advance payment could be forced. Few among the ragged thousands would not have forgotten the bonus could they have found jobs.

There was nothing more sinister behind the B. E. F., insists the commander, Mr. W. W. Waters, "putting the facts on accurate record," than "poverty-conscious America, demanding that something be done about it."

Apparently Mr. William C. White, the collaborator, has been at some pains to see that the book was fairly written, reciting facts so far as they were known to Mr Waters, although the publishers would be well advised to re-check the dates given. From a physical standpoint the book is well handled. It is illustrated with several striking photographs, reproduced in rotogravure, taken for the most part on "Black Thursday," July 28, 1932. Some of these are credited to Mr. Eddie Gosnell, official photographer of the B. E. F.

The reader who expects a fervent plea for payment of the bonus will be pleased by its absence. Nor is this the "life story" of Mr. Waters, published for his glorification.

A failure in Portland, Ore., Mr. Waters relates that he fell in with other jobless and hungry veterans who were led to believe the Patman bonus bill might pass because of loans to corporations. Believing that the presence in Washington of a large number of veterans as lobbyists might be helpful, Mr. Waters organized the men of whom he was to become commander, led them to Washington, taking nothing en route but transportation, there set up his command over groups from all sections of the country and did their thinking for them until he ordered them disbanded in Johnstown, Penna., early in August. At one time, Mr. Waters believes, he was in command of some 80,000 veterans.

Neither the Democratic Party nor Mr. W. R. Hearst contributed to the B. E. F., states Mr. Waters, refuting charges, and he says the veterans threw Communists out of their camps after lashing them. Mr Waters claims, and there are many stanch Republicans who will agree with him that the election of 1932 was lost by the Republican Party on Anacostia Field.

Mr. Waters says he had agreed with Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, chief of the Washington police, to withdraw his men, and orderly evacuation was in progress, Mr. Waters's figures show, when the Administration put to flight, with tanks and sabers and bayonets and tear bombs in the hands of a regular army force led by the chief of staff, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the tattered men who had lost their battle for the bonus. There were 400 children and 700 women in the camp at the time and the picture Mr. Waters paints of their eviction is far from pleasing.

President Hoover, Vice-President Curtis, Secretary Hurley, General MacArthur and others are made to appear in an unfavorable light; the book's clear inference is that the Administration precipitated the clash with the bonus marchers for political purposes, because it was not desired to permit them to disperse without making an example of them.

What of the future of the B. E. F.? Mr. Roosevelt, the book says, "is on trial as no President ever before has been . . . He will be judged and watched . . . People expect remedies. . . . If they do not get them there will be a third party in 1936; and a decent veterans' organization . . . can supply the foundation for that new party."

There is a simple tatement in the book that merits thoughtful consideration:

"It is not Soviet gold nor silvery soap-box speeches that make men into radicals. It is hunger, destitution, hopelessness." J. K. G. Jr.

Inevitable—to Stockton

Inevitable War, by Lieut.-Col. Richard Stockton, 6th. New York: The Perth Company. $7.50.

AT GETTYSBURG, Edward Everett Hale orated for two hours, and few remember what he said. Abraham Lincoln spoke simply for two minutes, and his immortal words are engraved upon every American mind. Those who care to compare the two speeches will find that one was a fiery call to war, the other a prayer for peace.

The weaker the case, the weightier the brief in support of it, is a maxim in law. Now personally appears before the bar of public opinion Lieut.-Col. Richard Stockton, 6th armed with a brief entitled "Inevitable War," boldly advertised as "The 'Waterloo' of the Pacifist," a weighty tome of 806 pages, with many charts, maps and other illustrations.

Who is Lieut.-Col. Richard Stockton, 6th? Does he qualify as an expert witness? He does, for militarism in its most combative form. A reserve officer, he describes himself in "Who's Who in America" as a military writer. He is a former instructor in military science at the Bordentown Military Institute, he has won several medals and other awards from the Military Service Institution of the United States. Although he denies that he is a professional soldier, and makes it plain that he is writing as a private citizen, he insinuates, by the age-old device of denial before accusation, that "Inevitable War" reflects the views of the War and Navy Departments. He submits, under the guise of acknowledging assistance, an imposing list of officers from Pershing down who are thanked for helping him with the work.

To every intelligent reader the rattling saber of jingoism is well remembered and easily detected. Why should the reader wade through hundreds of pages of heated and familiar argument, when Colonel Stockton himself considerately has placed rather early in the book the premise upon which is based? Under the heading "The Basic Cause of War," he decides:

"Wars are caused by the inability of the human mind to determine accurately and invariably, that which is right and that which is wrong; that which is fact and that which is not fact; that which is best and that which is not best."

If Colonel Stockton believes this to be so, and there can be no reasonable question of his good faith, how does he know that he is right in his premise and that most of the rest of the world is wrong?

Surely Colonel Stockton cannot be so ingenuous as to believe that the thinking public will accept unquestioned such statements as this:

"If the commissioned officers of the military and naval services could abolish all war by their vote, I am convinced that the vote would be 99 per cent for peace."

The professional soldier, Colonel Stockton well knows, trains for war and lives in the hope that it will come. War means everything to the commissioned officers of the regular establishment; rapid promotion, increased pay, and, above all, the opportunity to apply the training they have acquired in the dull, routine years of peace. Would they vote themselves out of existence?

Although a Reserve officer, Colonel Stockton regrets the disposition of the War Department "to 'nurse' the Officers' Reserve Corps, instead of commanding it." Despite his slurs on the Reserve, toward which he consistently adopts the "brass hat" attitude of the general staff advocate, The Reserve Officer announces "a special discount of 35 per cent (on the book) to all officers and members of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, decides that "every officer should have it at his elbow" and calls "Inevitable War" the "most substantial contribution to national defense since the National Defense Act was written."

Emphasizing anew the dangerous fact that because a book is bulky those who merely glance at it may decide erroneously that it also is big. "Inevitable War" should be at the elbow of every officer, however, if only to serve as a constant reminder of how not to cry wolf.

Lincoln at Gettysburg

The True Story of the Gettysburg Address, by Joseph Tausek. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh. $1.

MR. TAUSEK has made a careful study of the circumstances attending the giving of the Gettysburg Address and has set down his findings in a form suited for use in the schools.

We learn that the date originally set for the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg was postponed to suit the convenience of Edward Everett, who was invited to be the orator of the occasion. President Lincoln was formally requested to be present, as were all the members of the Cabinet, and other dignitaries. The President was not at first invited to speak, but later the chairman of the committee in charge wrote asking him to make "a few appropriate remarks."

On the evening of his arrival in Gettysburg the reception given to the President by the crowd was only perfunctory—so much so that Col John W. Forney, whom the crowd had applauded loudly rebuked them "My friends," he said, "these are the first hearty cheers I have heard tonight. You gave no such cheers for your President down the street. Do you know what you owe to that great man? You owe your country, you owe your name as American citizens."

Edward Everett's oration the next morning lasted two hours. Abraham Lincoln's a few minutes. No history of the address was written, except for casual notices, until 30 years later, when John G. Nicolay published an account in the Century Magazine, in 1894.

Lincoln himself thought he had made a failure. Edward Everett seems at once to have realized the power of the address, for he wrote a note to the President the next day, in which he said, "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

Successive drafts of the speech show some slight changes. The spoken words seem to have differed slightly from the first draft, and the standard text is a careful and deliberate revision of the original form.

Mr. Tausek has given a careful account of the autographed copies of the address, of which there are five. The book contains a facsimile of the final draft of the address, written in Lincoln's hand for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair, held in Baltimore, in 1864.

Scribner is republishing in one volume, under the title of "Three Novels of Love," these pre-Forsyte books by John Galsworthy—"The Dark Flower," "Beyond" and "Saint's Progress."

Macmillan has reissued "The Congo and Other Poems," by Vachel Lindsay, with an introduction by Harriet Monroe.

Coward-McCann, Inc., have purchased the publishing division of Brentano's.

A Wanderer in Woodcuts, by H. Glintenkamp (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, $3) is an artist's pictorial record of his impressions on a "vagabond tour" of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, Spain and on board ship. With each picture is a brief note of sprightly comment, beginning with the exultant remark: "We are off to Europe on a shoestring." Only baggage that could be carried in two hands went along, and a third of that was sketching material. Together with the typical woodcut quality of brilliant contrasts between lights and darks, Mr. Glintenkamp achieves an uncommon connotation of color in his market scenes, in his landscapes, and in his interpretations of folk life. Strong is his sense of design even in his slightest subjects, such as end pieces and chapter headings, and none of his pictures fails to achieve an integral decorative quality.

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BUMPUS

PEDAGOGUE—A Slave in Ancient Greece

The rich man of ancient Greece numbered among his slaves one who was particularly charged with the care of the master's sons in their youth. One of the duties of this slave was to escort the boys to and from school. The Greek words *pais, paidos* "boy," and *agogos* "leading or guiding," formed *paidagogos*, literally "boy-guiding." Latin borrowed this as *paedagogus*, French as *pedagogue* and English as *pedagogue*. During this evolution, the attendant became the tutor, and eventually the teacher in the classroom but still called by the same name.

There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in
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The Home Forum

Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

THIS thing of making excerpts of a man at long intervals is certainly an experiment in fragments. It is like conveying the majesty of the Roman tongue by copying down a few inscriptions on old buildings. It is very like presenting a face, feature by feature, every three weeks, and expecting the onlooker to gather the complete countenance. It is the Cheshire Cat business taken backwards.

Yet this haphazard progress of acquaintance, during my own travels through the Notebooks, had one special fascination for me, namely, surprise. Surprise never lacked. As I turned the page, I never knew what aspect of Nicholas's life would next be disclosed. It might be merely a memorandum of books to be ransacked. It might be a sly characterization of some neighbor in Evergreen. It often was a slight floating cloudlet of verse not quite sufficiently charged with inevitability to fall as a poem. I was certain of only one thing: the entry would be faithful to Nicholas Pumble's inner oracle.

The man's sincerity was obvious. However his mood might vary, his veracity was constant. His prime aim in keeping the Notebooks was to speak out his thoughts for his own ear, to preserve the white crests of the swiftly rolling waves of experience. Naturally, he made his jottings with the plainest candor. Indeed, he reserved his strongest gibes for those who willfully deceived themselves. It seemed to him almost the fundamental futility. Witness his remarks about Mrs. Scratcher:

* * *

"March 11th. Mrs. S. minced into the office today for her customary gossip and saw me scribbling in this pocket confessional. Being a woman, she had to know what I was doing; but being Mrs. S., she must discover it by the greatest possible indirection. A direct question, aimed at the point of the matter, would doubtless stun me into a direct reply. As it is, my imp takes a perverse delight in returning the information desired at the same angle. So I told her that I was sopping up the Pierian Spring (a fairly accurate description of these endeavors), although I had my doubts as to whether the estimable woman had ever heard of those fabled waters.

"But she nodded as brightly as if I had said that I was adding my accounts, since it is her pet pose to appear to comprehend whatever she hears. I have quoted to her from authors who have never existed, and by adding the adjective 'well-known' have won a smile of recognition. By this trait she has silver-plated herself with a costly ignorance. She enjoys that rare possession in Evergreen, an admirable curiosity. With it, and a sincere position behind it, she might easily mother much knowledge.

"The truth is, we are all afraid of being stripped, and sincerity is the great stripper. It presents the naked heart without veil or fig leaf of self-excuse. The moss is peeled from the stone, and a single glance can determine as to whether we are granite or limestone. Nobody need mistake one for marble. The fact is out.

"There are many advantages, too. Not the least of these is the magnificent assurance that man has who arms himself with an habitual sincerity. All his power is in each blow. None of his gifts need be wasted in posture nor invention. He may not deceive his opponents, but he will not dupe his friends. Nor himself. The spring is kept clear. For it is quite possible that a man, if he can be honest with the world, may not even hoodwink himself. And what a triumph there!

"After Mrs. S. departed, I hope toward the Encyclopedia, I found that I was more willing than ever to risk sincerity.

Sounder a penny, copper-made,
Than gold transformed of lead;
Surer the single word, well-weighed,
Than speeches lightly said;

Better a clear and empty air
Than clouds mis-seen for land.
Life, be too kind to smooth my hair
With a deceiving hand!

* * *

"March 18th. Walked all afternoon through the welter of the first thaw. A glorious liberation! Water dashing out of its five-month jail at every door. Ice dancing down the brook to its dissolution. A rib of brown earth ready for creation. Eaves running, trees dripping, a tender diffused sun inciting each snowbank to a greater effort at liquidation. Everywhere a whir and stir, flashes, new music, until I felt the icicles of my own winter-bound thoughts beginning to drip pellucid little ideas.

"Spring is best, I say—in the spring. Spring would doubtless have the popular vote, for spring is the season closest related to ourselves. Spring is all for expansion, increase, and is not this creativeness our deepest urge? Contraction, on the other hand, is not popular. Business men are never caught praying for smaller bank-balances. What woman was ever heard to wish for a simpler wardrobe, or fewer admirers? No, we wish to expand, to build. Nor am I different. I prefer the flood to the ebb, even though I know that the ebb has its rightness and its beauty, often more subtle than the flood's.

"Therefore I am on the lookout for the first sign of spring, and this arrives earlier than any calendar will admit. For me, spring begins the day after the flood-tide of winter's conquest, usually, with us, towards the end of January. To be sure, there are weeks of the severest weather ahead. I have seen March outdo January's worst in fury. But it is a bravura performance; winter with its back to the wall. The inexorable weights have shifted.

"The sun, that one tie with the past, gives the first sign. Some February day, he pits a beam against a palisade of zero and scores a few drops of melted snow on a sheltered fence-rail. The first hit! Impossible fortnight earlier. So subtle is the beginning, and yet one knows that the resistless march of spring's battalions has started. Not a bugle is heard as yet, not a drum, but a flare mounts higher daily in the southern sky, and we take heart.

* * *

"The finesse of transition is exquisite. A man with a notebook and acute eyesight could jot down a change for every day, even though it only be that winter's doom is written in the color of a shadow. By the hour the shift is imperceptible, yet let three dark days intervene, and anyone can notice the advance.

"The progress is far from even. Nature wins most of her victories by skirmishes, and certain zones are fought over many times. She fancies smoke screens, and is glad to seize the enemy's weapons to employ for her latest purpose. Spring's favorite strategy is the snowstorm, a tempest full of snow and fury, signifying nothing. I doubt if it fools a single robin. But at its height, things look serious. It never snowed like this in December. The air was never so absolutely banked with flakes. Yet behind this cover, spring has been moving up all her guns. Suddenly the clouds part, as they never do in winter, and lo, the country has been taken! Twenty minutes later the sun smiles through a haze of ruddy geniality, and the trees begin to drip. With a leap of the heart one understands what has been going on!

Unheard, unseen, the spring had
stolen there,
Yet the gray land knew well that it
was she;
The brook tossed diamonds to a
brighter air,
A crow flapped slowly from his
sheltered tree.

Wood trails were light with dapplings of the sun
Between bare limbs; each noon and afternoon
Swift-slipping streamlets fed the starving run,
The black rips lengthened daily in snow's gown.

All hidden folk perceived the quickening;
The meadow mouse breathed at his icy pane,
The wind laid by his spear; light-fingered spring
Unloosed the willows' secrets with her rain,
And suddenly the earth began to sing!
Nothing had been in vain, nothing in vain."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Charles River Basin at Sunset: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

Yellow-Stone
(Yorkshire)

Sedately, I walk up and down the
marble steps at Splendid Hall.
If I should play at hopscotch here,
or marbles, or at catch-the-
ball,
No one would rush with pail in hand,
to wipe the marks off, and to
scold,
As Maggie would about her flags,
scoured yellow, at Grey Mut-
ton Fold.

They come before the dawn of day,
to sweep and wash these costly
stairs;
And if I leave a muddy print, nobody
shouts: nobody cares.
I wonder if the children still are
counted "impident" and "bold"
Who bounce their balls on Maggie's
flags, scoured yellow at Grey
Mutton Fold?

P. P. STRACHAN.

Forward!

The frontier! There is no word in the English language more stirring, more intimate, or more beloved. It has in it all the *élan* of the old French phrase, *En avant!* It carries all of the old Saxon command. *Forward!* It means all that America ever meant. It means the old hope of a real personal liberty, and yet a real human advance in character and achievement. To a genuine American it is the dearest word in all the world.

What is, or was, the frontier? Where was it? Under what stars did it lie? Because, as the vague Iliads of ancient heroes or the nebulous records of the savage gentlemen of the Middle Ages make small specific impingement on our consciousness today, so also even now begin the tales of our own old frontier to assume a haziness, an unreality, which makes them seem less history than folklore. Now the truth is that the American frontier of history has many a local habitation and many a name. And this is why it lies somewhat indefinite under the blue haze of the years, all the more alluring for its lack of definition, like some old mountain range, the softer and more beautiful for its own shadows.

The fascination of the frontier is and has ever been an undying thing. Adventure is the meat of the strong men who have built the world for those more timid. Adventure and the frontier are one and inseparable. They suggest strength, courage, hardihood—qualities beloved in men since the world began . . .

The frontier was the place and the time of the strong man, of the self-sufficient but restless individual. It was the home of the rebel, the protestant, the unreconciled, the intolerant, the ardent—and the resolute. It was not the conservative and tender man who made our history; it was the man sometimes illiterate, oftentimes uncultured, the man of coarse garb and rude weapons. But the frontiersmen were the true dreamers of the nation. They really were the possessors of a national vision. Not statesmen but riflemen and riders made America. The noblest conclusions of American history still rest upon premises which they laid.

But, in its broadest significance, the frontier knows no country. It lies also in other lands and in other times than our own. When and what was the Great Frontier? We need go back only to the time of Drake and the sea-dogs, the Elizabethan Age, when all North America was a frontier, almost wholly unknown, compellingly alluring to all bold men. That was the day of new stirrings in the human heart. Some strange impulse seemed to act upon the soul of the braver and bolder Europeans; and they moved westward, nor could have helped that had they tried. They lived largely and blithely.—EMERSON HOUGH, in "The Passing of the Frontier. A Chronicle of the Old West." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

CLOUDS which seem pavilions of the sun, to borrow a phrase from Bulwer Lytton, provide horizontals of dark passages of movement in this drawing by Mr. Dwight C. Sturges, to the end that the vertical shafts of light from the setting sun seem the more dazzling. We stand with the artist on the Longfellow Bridge, looking up the Charles River Basin that was formed some twenty-five years ago when the tidal waters were shut out by a dam. Following this, there was a lakelike expanse of water, kept always nearly at the same level in place of the unsightly flats that had formerly offended the eye at low tide. Only when the tide was at the flood, and on moonlight nights, could this vista be regarded as altogether picturesque in the days before the basin.

While the sun's rays are the center of interest, because of their brilliance, most of the picture is given over to horizontal bands of shadow, which are lent variety by indications of house forms at the left and right in the middle distance, and a darker accent in the foreground where weight is needed to give solidity to the composition in contrast to the airiness of the sky.

In its capture of a mood, this drawing somehow recalls four lines of Emily Dickinson's:

There's a certain slant of light,
On winter afternoons . . .
When it comes the landscape listens
Shadows hold their breath. . . .

Guests at Cheyne Row

This twilight half-hour was sacred to themselves, and is recalled by Carlyle with delicate appreciation of the effort his wife made to cheer and lighten his mood by her brilliantly spun story of the day and its doings. In the later evening visitors very often found them, and it is of these evening hours that friends carry away their best remembrances.

The list of people more or less notable who were admitted to the lightning play of words and "wits" and Homeric laughter in that cosy parlour would include most of the names known to English literature and art in the earlier days of the century. Leigh Hunt, who posed like a Lar against the mantel-piece, was often there, from Upper Cheyne Row in these first days, and continued a visitor for many years. Erasmus Darwin, "a most diverse kind of mortal," early sought them out. John Stuart Mill was Carlyle's closest friend in the thirties but became unfortunately estranged in later days. Harriet Martineau, "a pleasant countenance, full of color," came to arrange about the Lectures to which Carlyle had consented at her instigation. Of the visits of the Sterlings, John, his father, "The Thunderer" (of the Times), and his brother, Captain Anthony, we recall the delightful account in Carlyle's *Life* of his friend, whose coming evoked the keenest of intellectual sword-play, "harmless sheet lightning." . . .

Of Mazzini's visits and talk we hear more from Mrs. Carlyle than her husband. He was a neighbour and a frequent guest, and the unguarded rashness with which he confided plots and plans contrasts strangely with the excellent calmness and sobriety of his advice, when appealed to by her at a very critical epoch. There, too, came Cavalgnac "a fine Bayard soul;" Louis Blanc, "a pretty little miniature of a man;" Charles Gavan Duffy, who found sanctuary at Cheyne Row when his party was tried, exiled and scattered; and Thomas Erskine, "gentlest, kindest, best bred of men" with whom at his home at Limlathen Carlyle corresponded regularly.

About eleven, as the evening drew to a close, was served—at any rate in the earlier days—that "endlessly admirable morsel of Scotch porridge," which Leigh Hunt so admired and so enjoyed.—From "The Carlyles' Chelsea Home," by REGINALD BLUNT.

Oskuld—mänskligheten skydd

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

OSKULD är icke svaghet och hjälplöshet. Oskuld är förvisso styrka och skydd. De som äro renhjärtade och lydiga mot Guds lagar äro alltid skyddade. Varför? Emedan oskuld är en det gudomliga Sinnets egenskap; därför har den, vars tanke är oskuldsfull, ingenting att frukta. Det var Kristi Jesu oskuld eller frihet från skuld, som satte honom i stånd att säga: "Denna världens furste kommer. I mig finnes intet som hör honom till". Det var oskuld, som hela natten igenom skyddade Daniel i lejongropen. Det var frihet från fruktan, tvivel och modlöshet, som gav honom förmåga att hela natten förbliva orubbligt lugn; och det var hans frihet från hätskhet och bitterhet mot konungen, för att denne kastat honom i lejongropen, som satte honom i stånd att på morgonen såsom svar på konungens hälsning säga: "Må du leva evinnerligen, o konung! Min Gud har sänt sin ängel och tillslutit lejonens gap, så att de icke hava gjort mig någon skada. Ty jag har inför honom befunnits oskyldig; ej heller har jag förbrutit mig mot dig, o konung".

Oskuld är vad vår tid i hög grad behöver, ty de argument, som förfäktas av en falsk uppfattning om frihet eller om vad som är tillåtet, förefalla kanske mer lömska än någonsin förr. Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, som insåg behovet av denna egenskap, skriver (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 110): "Älskade barn, världen behöver er och mer såsom barn än såsom män och kvinnor: den behöver er oskuld, osjälviskhet, trofasta tillgivenhet och ert rena liv. Ni måste också vaka och bedja, att ni må kunna bevara dessa dygder ofördärvade, och ej förlora dem genom kontakt med världen. Gives det väl en högre strävan än den att inom er själva vidmakthålla det som Jesus älskade och att veta, att ert exempel, mer än ord, skapar en högre moral för mänskligheten".

Oskuld eller syndfrihet är människans normala tillstånd. Och Christian Science uppenbarar, att människan är oskuldsfull, emedan Gud skapat henne till Sin egen avbild och till att vara Honom lik. Mrs. Eddy upptäckte, att Jesus helade de sjuka, omvände syndarna och uppväckte de döda genom att tillämpa andlig lag, genom att se den verkliga människans frihet från sådana tillstånd; och han gjorde detta genom att alltid förneka, aldrig medgiva, att de svåra förhållandena ägde någon verklighet. Han uppfordrade de lama att gå, de spetälska att bliva rena och de döda att uppstå, och han gjorde detta, emedan han visste, att människan, Guds avbild, är fri från varje form av det onda, att människan icke är skyldig till någon slags ofullkomlighet. Emedan han visste detta, var han i stånd att tillintetgöra vittnesbördet om motsatsen och sålunda återställa individen till hans normala och friska tillstånd.

Om Mästarens förmåga att hela skriver Mrs. Eddy på sid. 476, 477 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften): "Jesus såg i Vetenskapen den fullkomliga människan, som framstod för honom, där den synbare, dödliga människan framstår för de dödliga. I denna fullkomliga människa såg Frälsaren Guds egen likhet, och denna rätta syn på människan helade de sjuka". Betyder detta, att han förbisåg eller ignorerade sjukdom och synd? Sannerligen icke! Jesus tillintetgjorde synd, sjukdom och död genom att förstå deras intighet. Och Christian Science förbiser och ignorerar ej heller några disharmoniska förhållanden, utan tillintetgör dem alla, ty Christian Science utplånar allt som står i strid med den gudomliga lagen. Sjukdom, synd, fattigdom, disharmoni, begränsning av alla slag, äro skenbara motsägelser till det gudomliga faktum, att människan har herravälde över hela jorden. Därför är tillintetgörandet och utplånandet av detta onda en bjudande befallning, ty den människa Gud skapat uppenbaras därigenom—oskyldig, ren och fri.

Inom affärsvärlden förekomma suggestioner om misslyckanden, om otillräcklighet av många slag. Skola vi låta förleda oss till att tro på dem? Skola vi genom att godtaga dessa falska suggestioner låta dem förstöra vår frid och vår lycka? Nej, icke om vi förstå vad Bibeln lär; icke om vi förlita oss på Gud under alla bekymmersamma tider; icke om vi tillämpa Christian Science och veta, att Guds godhet aldrig kan svika, aldrig förminskas, aldrig vackla. Världen behöver veta mer om vad Gud är. I den mån vår förståelse av Gud utvecklas, växer vår tro på Honom, och Han kommer oss närmare, blir oss mer kär. Detta leder oss till att se, att människan, Guds avbild, ständigt uttrycker Sanningens, Livets och Kärlekens makt och närvaro. Oskuld i fråga om fruktan, tvivel, modlöshet, skyddar oss från följderna av villfarelse—fattigdom, begränsning, synd, sjukdom och död.

Uppenbararen såg i sin syn oskuldens styrka och makt, ty han såg den stora röda draken övervunnen och nedkastad till jorden genom Lammets blod—Lammet, oskuldens symbol. Härom skriver Mrs. Eddy i *Science and Health* (sid. 567, 568): "Dessa ord 'nedkastad till jorden' visa, att draken är intighet, stoft till stoft. . . . Vilddjuret och de falska profeterna äro lusta och skrymteri. Dessa ulvar i fårakläder avslöjas och dödas av oskulden, Kärlekens Lamm. . . . Oskuld och Sanning övervinna skuld och villfarelse". Oskuldhet eller syndfrihet är således mänskligheten skydd.

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Innocence—Mankind's Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INNOCENCE is not weakness and helplessness. Indeed, innocence is strength and protection. Those who are pure, and obedient to God's laws, are protected at all times. Why? Because innocence is a quality of divine Mind; hence one whose thought is innocent has nothing to fear. It was his innocence and immunity from guilt which enabled Christ Jesus to say, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." It was innocence which protected Daniel throughout the night in the lions' den. It was innocence from fear, doubt, and discouragement which enabled him to remain unmoved all night long; and it was his innocence from malice and resentment towards the king for placing him in the den, which enabled him to say in answer to the king's greeting the next morning: "O king, live for ever. My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt."

Innocence is greatly needed today, for the arguments of a false sense of liberty or license may seem more insidious than ever before. Recognizing the need for this quality, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 110): "Beloved children, the world has need of you,—and more as children than as men and women: it needs your innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives. You need also to watch, and pray that you preserve these virtues unstained, and lose them not through contact with the world. What grander ambition is there than to maintain in yourselves what Jesus loved, and to know that your example, more than words, makes morals for mankind!"

Innocence or sinlessness is the normal state of man. And Christian Science reveals that man is innocent because God made him in His own image and likeness. Mrs. Eddy discovered that Jesus healed the sick, reformed the sinner, and raised the dead by the application of spiritual law, by recognizing the real man's freedom from such conditions; and he did this always by refutation of, never by admission of, the untoward claim as having any reality. He insisted that the lame walk, that the lepers be whole, and that the dead arise; and he did so because he knew that man, the image of God, is innocent of any form of evil, that man is not guilty of imperfection of any kind. Knowing this, he was able to destroy the evidence to the contrary, and thus restore the individual to his normal and healthy state.

Writing of the Master's ability to heal, Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Does that mean that he overlooked or ignored sickness and sin? Indeed, no! Jesus destroyed sin, sickness and death by knowing their nothingness. Christian Science, likewise, does not overlook or ignore any discordant condition; it destroys all such, for it annuls whatever is in violation of divine law. Sickness, sin, poverty, discord, limitations of all kinds, are seeming contradictions of the divine fact that man has dominion over all the earth; hence the destruction and elimination of these evils is imperative; for the man of God's creating is thereby revealed—innocent, pure and free.

In the business world there are suggestions of failure, of insufficiencies of many kinds. Shall we be beguiled into believing them? Shall we, by accepting them, let these erroneous suggestions destroy our peace and prosperity? Not if we understand the teachings of the Bible; not if we are trusting God in all times of trouble; not if we are applying Christian Science, knowing that God's goodness can never fail, never diminish, never falter. The world needs to know more of what God is. As our understanding of God unfolds, our faith in Him grows, and the nearer and dearer He becomes to us. This leads us to see that man, the likeness of God, ever expresses the power and availability of Truth, Life, and Love. Being innocent of fear, doubt, discouragement, protects one from the effects of error—poverty, limitation, sin, sickness, and death.

The Revelator beheld in his vision the strength and power of innocence, for he saw the great red dragon overcome by the blood of the Lamb, the symbol of innocence, and cast unto the earth. Of this Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 567, 568): "The words 'cast unto the earth' show the dragon to be nothingness, dust to dust; . . . The beast and the false prophets are lust and hypocrisy. These wolves in sheep's clothing are detected and killed by innocence, the Lamb of Love. . . . Innocence and Truth overcome guilt and error." Innocence or sinlessness, then, is mankind's protection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Spring's Arrival

The ice is runneled on the little
pond;
A telltale patter drips from off the
trees;
The air is touched with southland
spiceries,
As if but yesterday it tossed the
frond
Of pendent mosses where the live-
oaks grow
Beyond Virginia and the Carolines,
Or had its will among the fruits and
vines
Of aromatic isles asleep beyond
Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.
Soon shall the Cape Ann children
shout in glee,
Spying the arbutus, spring's dear
recluse;
Hill lads at dawn shall hearken, the
wild goose
Go honking northward over Ten-
nessee;
West from Oswego to Sault Sainte-
Marie,
And on to where the Pictured Rocks
are hung,
And yonder where, gigantic, willful,
young,
Chicago sitteth at the northwest
gates . . .
The Lakes shall robe them in ethe-
real sheen;
And like a larger sea, the vital
green
Of springing wheat shall vastly be
outflung
Over Dakota and the prairie states.

—From "An Ode in Time of Hesitation," in "Poems," by WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The First Bright Beads of Copper

After fifty thousand years of progress carried on by their own efforts, the men of Stone Age Europe seemed now (about 3000 B. C.) to have reached a point where they could advance no farther. They were still without writing, for making the records of business, government, and tradition; they were still without metals with which to make tools and develop industries and manufactures; and they had no sailing ships with which to carry on commerce. Without these things they could go no farther. All these and many other possessions of civilization came to the early European from the nearer Orient, the lands around the eastern end of the Mediterranean. . . .

Meantime the Egyptians were making great progress in other matters. It was probably on the peninsula of Sinai that some Egyptian, wandering thither, once happened to bank his camp fire with pieces of copper ore lying on the ground about the camp. The charcoal of his wood fire mingled with the hot fragments of ore piled around to shield the fire, and thus the ore was "reduced," as the miner says; that is, the copper in metallic form was released from the lumps of ore. Next morning, as the Egyptian stirred the embers, he discovered a few glittering globules, now hardened into beads of metal. He drew them forth and turned them admiringly as they glittered in the morning sunshine. Before long, as the experience was repeated, he discovered whence these strange shining beads had come. He produced more of them, at first only to be worn as ornaments by the women. Then he learned to cast the metal into a blade, to replace the flint knife which he carried in his girdle.

Without knowing it this man stood at the dawning of a new era, the Age of Metal; and the little bead of shining copper which he drew from the ashes, if this Egyptian wanderer could have seen it, might have reflected to him a vision of steel buildings, Brooklyn bridges, huge factories roaring with the noise of thousands of machines of metal, and vast stretches of steel roads along which thunder hosts of running locomotives. For these things of our modern world, and all they signify, would never have come to pass but for the little beads of metal which the wandering Egyptian held in his hand for the first time on that eventful day so long ago. Since the discovery of fire over fifty thousand years earlier, man had made no conquest of the things of the earth which could compare in importance with this discovery of metal.—From "Ancient Times, A History of the Early World," by JAMES HENRY BREASTED. (Boston: Ginn.)

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Developments in Business, Finance and Industry

Says Legislation Against Hoarding Might Be Futile

Economist Points to Experience Abroad—Need for Two-Currency Basis

NEW YORK, March 11—Legislation directed against gold hoarders may defeat its purpose in the United States as it has abroad, according to Benjamin A. Javits, economist and attorney of 165 Broadway, this city. Every nation, he said, adopting such measures for the purposes of bringing forth hidden stores of the precious metal has found itself shortly in the throes of inflation.

"Under such mandates," said Mr. Javits, "persons having been forced to exchange gold into currency, immediately run away from that currency, substituting some commodity; the very thing the Government must avoid to keep out of inflation. Anyone having $100 in gold, if either taxed on penalized, might buy $100 in silver, or cocoa, or cotton, or wheat, which would be just as fatal to the end we seek to accomplish, the restoring of confidence.

"The Government should do what the economics of the situation require. Gold is a commodity and has a certain economic value. Gold in recent years has gone above the price which the Government is willing to pay. This is an economic problem, and must be met as an economic problem. It is not a moral, legal or political one. The simplest way of handling the situation is to pay for gold just what it is worth in the markets of the world, and thus get a managed currency which will be as stabilized as any currency can be in an unstabilized world.

"In so far as stabilizing world currency is concerned, the United States and the rest of the world ought to have a two-currency basis: First, an internal currency; second, an international currency. Thus will gold be out of the way and in one place for all time. Thus, too, there will be no necessity for any central bank to hoard metal in order to be on a gold basis, in so far as international trade is concerned. After all, international business is the only one, in fact, requiring a gold base and a gold standard.

"Why not call into conference all nations of the world and arrange to make the Bank for International Settlements the agreed gold depositary so that we have the same system of checks and balances internationally that we have through the Federal Reserve System among all of the banks in the United States?

"I realize that these suggestions are very broad in outline, but it seems to me that this is the only way eventually to solve the problem of a stabilized domestic currency and a stabilized currency for international trade."

Carloadings Rise In March 11 Week

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that carloadings for the week ended March 4 were 477,827 cars, an increase of 18,748 over the preceding week, but 81,652 under the like week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of March 4 totaled 160,256 cars, an increase of 9628 over the preceding week, but 36,360 under the corresponding week in 1932; less than carlot merchandise 162,052, an increase of 18,662 over the preceding week, but 29,452 under last year; grain and grain products 27,861, decrease 458 and 3510; forest products 15,240, an increase of 1100 over the preceding week, but 5249 under last year; ore 1364, decrease 325, and 732; coal 92,166, decrease 9475 and 3201; coke 4863, an increase of 13 cars over the preceding week, but 221 under last year, and livestock, 14,205, decrease of 397 and 2927.

Winnipeg Wheat Price Rise Features Market

WINNIPEG, March 11 (AP)—Grain futures opened steady on the grain market today with wheat unchanged to ⅜ cents higher, rye and barley ⅛-¼ up and flaxseed unchanged. Oats opened unchanged to ⅛ down.

The steadiness in wheat was attributed to better sentiment abroad, steadier cables, and to the cold and continued dry weather in the American Southwest.

Opening prices were: Wheat May 52¼-⅜, July 53½-¾, Oct. 55⅛-½. Oats May 26¾, July 25⅝-¾, Oct. 24¾A. Rye May 35⅞, July 36⅝B, Oct. 38B. Barley May 30⅜, July 30B, Oct. 29½B. A-Asked. B-Bid.

Nearing the close a sudden wave of buying from southern interests poured into the wheat pit, snapped wheat futures out of its quiet trading rut and shot prices more than a cent higher.

Dividends

National Steel Corp., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable March 30 to stock of record March 20.

Merck Cor., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Ward Baking Corp., declared a dividend of 25 cents on the cumulative preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Singer Manufacturing Co., declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation is making a special distribution from surplus of 25 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common, payable March 31, and $1.62½ on the preferred, payable April 1, both to stock of record March 15.

Western Grocers, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 30.

Copper Higher Abroad

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Copper was slightly higher abroad today at 5.175c to 5.20c a pound, compared with 5.075c to 5.125c on Friday, but the domestic quotation was unchanged 5.50c to the end of June. One lead producer announced a rise of one-tenth of a cent a pound in the spot price. The new level was 3.225c, St. Louis, compared with 3.125c on Friday.

Gasoline Stocks Decrease 410,000 Barrels for Week

There was a slight decline in crude oil output, gasoline stocks and refinery operations last week as compared with the week before. Imports were up.

During the week ended March 4 gasoline stocks fell 396,000 barrels to 56,325,000 barrels, most of the decline being in stocks in transit and at refineries, according to reports by 91.6 per cent of the country's refining capacity to the American Petroleum Institute.

The figure for the previous week has been revised, the institute states, due to the availability of figures on stocks at bulk terminals not before received.

Estimated on a 100 per cent basis for the country as a whole, total stocks were 57,420,000 barrels, off 410,000 barrels from the previous week.

Crude runs to stills dropped 96,000 barrels to 2,024,000 barrels daily, refinery operations standing at 57.3 per cent of capacity, against 60 per cent in the week before.

Gas and fuel fell 753,000 barrels to 124,012,000 barrels.

Cracked gasoline production, by 95.4 per cent of the country's total charging capacity, dropped 9000 barrels to 414,000 barrels daily.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf coast ports averaged 20,857 barrels daily. For the four weeks' period ended March 4, daily average was 50,107 barrels. Imports of crude and refined oil averaged 177,857 barrels, compared with an average of 158,750 barrels daily during the four weeks.

Crude oil output averaged 2,147,900 barrels daily, off 44,700 barrels from the previous week. Oklahoma declined 45,300 barrels to 476,200 barrels daily. California averaged 462,600 barrels daily, a drop of 5700 barrels daily. East Texas was up 2050 barrels to 304,450 barrels daily. Production in all Texas fell 1100 barrels to 817,300 barrels daily.

No Precedent To Show How Stock Market Will Open

A study by the Administrative and Research Corporation of the price action of common stocks after the only two previous extended closings of the New York Stock Exchange indicates that there is no precedent as to how the market may open after the present closing.

"When the exchange was closed at noon, Sept. 18, 1873, as a result of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the average closing price for a representative group of 20 stocks, principally railroads, was 65.41," this review states. "On the first day of the re-opening these same stocks dropped to 58.53 on the average."

"The action following the closing on July 31, 1914, previous to the outbreak of the World War, however, showed a marked rise on the opening date, Dec. 12, 1914.

"The 20 Dow Jones industrials closed at 51.88 on average and opened at 54.72. At the opening the exchange permitted trading under restrictions, and it was not until April 1, 1915, that all restrictions were removed. By that time, after four months of stable and slightly increasing market prices, the Dow Jones averages had risen to 61.05."

Colonial Beacon Oil Has $2,796,027 Loss

Colonial Beacon Oil Company reports for the 1932 calendar year net loss after all charges of $2,796,027. This compares with a net loss of $2,365,780 in the 1931 year.

The abalance sheet of the company dated Dec. 31, 1932, shows current assets totaling $8,498,861, of which $683,706 was cash.

Current liabilities aggregated $17,072,800, and of this amount $15,029,786 was payable to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which controls Colonial Beacon Oil.

Current assets at the end of 1931 were $7,599,435 in amount, and the current liabilities of 1931 were $7,599,435 in amount, and the current liabilites $12,081,271, the latter figure including $10,026,824 payable to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

President A. C. Bedford states that sales volume of all products was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year, considering economic conditions.

Foreign Exchange

PARIS, March 11 (AP) — Paris Bourse authorities expect the dollar to be requoted Monday if American banks reopen. Heavy buying of dollars, it was predicted, may force the rate above par.

MONTREAL, March 11 (AP)—The Canadian dollar showed renewed strength on currency exchanges here today. The pound was quoted at $4.14 at the opening, down 4 cents from Friday's close. The franc quotation was 4.71 cents as compared with 4.73 cents last night.

Chain System Sales

Exchange Buffet

	1933	1932	Dec.%
February	$270,463	$371,874	27.2
Ten months	3,326,029	4,085,835	18.6

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Loss

LOS ANGELES, March 11—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of California, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $200,514 after depreciation interest and taxes, compared with a net profit of $25,539 or 32 cents a share on 99,957 shares of 7 per cent preferred in 1931.

Norfolk & Western Loadings

Freight loadings of the Norfolk & Western Railway in February were virtually equal to those for the like month last year, totaling 72,127 cars, compared with 72,339 in February, 1932.

Noranda Mines Net Earnings

Noranda Mines, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $3,600,809 after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., or $1.80 a share on 2,239,772 shares, compared with $2,374,041, or $1.06 a share, in 1931.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London — Confidence prevailed on the stock exchange today and the closing tone was steady. American shares were in demand, the leaders showing advances of ½ to 3 points. Bar gold declined 7d. per ounce and bar silver 1-16 of a penny. Gold amounting to £1,207,000 was purchased by the Bank of England.

Liverpool—Grains improved in tone today, following Friday's strength at Winnipeg, and wheat closed ⅜ of a penny dearer. Cotton futures declined 11 to 12 points on local and Bombay selling, and the market closed barely steady.

Paris—Bourse opened irregular. French stocks were in demand but international shares declined. The market closed heavy.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse were lower due to profit-taking, and the market closed weak.

Undertone Of London Market Is Confident

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The stock exchange closed generally steady today, after a quiet and virtually featureless short session. The undertone, however, was confident.

More interest was shown in the transatlantic shares, which finished firm with fractional advances in most instances. A number of American issues such as American Telephone & Telegraph, Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Railway and several others were quoted today for the first time since last week, at prices generally higher than those of the previous close.

United States Steel advanced ½ to $41½, General Motors also gained ½ to $16½ and Hydro-Electric rose ⅛ to $7.

Kaffir shares were in fair demand and firmed slightly.

Final quotations of leading American shares traded today, with the net changes from the previous close, follow:

Stocks	Closing	Net Change
Amer Can	$81	3 a
Atchison	57	2 a
Brazilian Traction	10½	⅛a
Canadian Pacific	13⅜	⅛d
Chrysler Corp	12½	¾a
Consolidated Gas	70	2½a
Eastman Kodak	78	½a
General Motors	16½	½a
Hydro-Electric	7	⅛a
Inter Nickel	11¾	....
Int Tel & Tel	10	¼a
Nat Dairy Prod	19	....
N Y Central	25	....
Southern Railway	10	2¾a
Un Pacific	102	2 a
U S Steel	41½	½a

(Quotations in dollars at 4 shillings to the dollar.) a—Advanced. d—Declined.

MONTREAL, March 11 (AP)—Prices were irregular in quiet trading at the opening of the stock exchange today. Canadian Pacific lost ⅛ at 11½ while Consolidated Smelters gained ¼ at 65. Montreal Power, Shawinigan, National Steel, Coal B and Asbestos were unchanged.

TORONTO, March 11 (AP)—Quiet trading marked the opening of the stock exchange today with the price structure holding firm. International Nickel and Smelters again were the main traders, and Smelters gained ½ at 65 and Nickel was taken unchanged at 9⅝. Canadian Pacific also gained ⅛ at 11⅝. Bell Telephone at 89, British American Oil at 8 and Cockshutt at 4½ were unchanged.

Omnibus Corporation Net Profit $970,903

NEW YORK—Omnibus Corporation (holding company) reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), net of $970,903 after charges, equivalent after the 8 per cent preferred dividends to 47 cents a share on 626,185 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,100,233, or 62 cents a share on 626,108 common shares, in 1931.

Including $141,954 undistributed profits for the year accruing to stock owned in Fifth Avenue Bus Securities Corporation and New York Transportation Company, total earnings for the common were $439,107, or 70 cents a share, compared with $806,717, or $1.28 a share, in 1931.

Fifth Avenue Bus Securities Corporation, controlled by Omnibus Corporation, reports for 1932 net of $381,882 after expenses and taxes, equivalent to 64 cents a share on 591,916 no-par shares, compared with $381,263, or 64 cents a share on 591,605 shares, in 1931.

Banks Number 18,730

WASHINGTON, March 11—Latest available figures show 18,730 banks in the country, of which 6016 are national banks and members of the Federal Reserve System, and 12,714 state banks. Of the state banks, 824 are members of the Federal Reserve System, making total system members 6840. These figures were based on records as of Dec. 31, 1932, as to national banks, and as of Dec. 30, 1932, for the state banks.

Midland United Co. Loss

Midland United Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports net loss of $1,926,454 after taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., compared with a net income of $2,834,932 in 1931.

Richmond Radiator Co. Loss

Richmond Radiator Company, Inc., in report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, show net loss of $356,485 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $528,747 in 1931.

Nevada-California Electric

Nevada-California Electric Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1933, net income of $594,207 after depreciation, taxes and charges, compared with $717,443 in the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1932.

General Motors Sales Drop

February sales of General Motors cars to consumers in the United States totaled 42,280, compared with 56,653 in January, and 46,855 in February a year ago.

Rand February Gold Output

LONDON, March 11—Output of gold from the Rand Gold Mines in February amounted to 883,000 fine ounces, compared with 967,000 in January and 914,000 in February, 1932.

Cuban Banks Are Reopened

HAVANA, March 11—President Machado has signed a decree allowing banks to reopen, but restricting payments to 10 per cent.

Financial District Praises New Emergency Bank Bill

Likes Branch Banking Provisions—Gratified Over Influx of Hoarded Gold—Balanced Budget Seen as Answer to Inflationists

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—Wall Street is unstinted in its praise for the emergency bank bill and the budget program. In certain quarters there had been a lurking feeling that probably the Administration would bow to pressure for an indiscriminate guarantee of bank deposits. The bill has removed that feeling. It is the only possible substitute. By choosing the bolder course of putting the banks through the sieve of soundness, it is said, President Roosevelt has risen to his opportunity. Hope is now concentrated on a wise program of permanent bank reform which would reduce the 18,000 banks to a thousand or two.

The statement has been made that the enforced shut-down, partial or complete, for certain banks will be deflationary. There is no such certainty in Wall Street. For many months, it is said, many of these banks have been inactive. Hence, the formal recognition of this fact will not tie up an undue amount of funds. At the same time, the hope is expressed that reorganization will be speeded up; so the enormous difficulties which have to be ironed out in Washington are fully appreciated. Branch banking provisions, it is always added, would restore banking facilities to communities now or prospectively bankless.

Hoarders Releasing Gold

New York banks are straining at the leash to restart normal business. Immediately on the announcement of the licensing system, they filed application in Washington. The run of bank moratoria hit them at a time when they were in a high degree of liquidity. Excessive withdrawals certainly tugged at their position. But their fundamental strength remain unimpaired.

Moreover, the Reserve Bank is rapidly becoming a Gibraltar. In addition to the help received from other Reserve banks, it is hourly acquiring new gold from domestic hoarders, an addition which will enable it freely to meet all reasonable calls for currency.

The total influx of gold into the Reserve banks may be likened to the irruption of a new gold mine. Approximately $200,000,000 of metal has been brought back to the system in the last few days. This amounts to nearly half the yearly output from the world's mines. How important this is may be assessed from a few figures.

Answers Inflationists

A dollar of gold in the Federal Reserve Bank enables it to release two and a half times that amount in currency. It is even more valuable in enabling the banks who are members of the system to serve the community with credit, or check currency. The Federal Reserve must keep a backing of 35 per cent of gold against the deposits with it of member banks. In turn, these deposits must be 10 per cent of the communities' deposits in the banks. Therefore, one dollar of new gold could introduce nearly $30 of check money to the community.

Praise for the budget program is concerned chiefly with the plan for cutting down veterans' payments. This item is the real leak in the budget. Several organizations have shown that as much as $400,000,000 is spent for non-service-connected cases.

In respect of the general subject of budget balancing, bankers say that the need for making outgo match income is rendered more than ever necessary by the suspension of the gold standard. An unbalanced budget is a constant invitation to unbridled inflation. The gold standard is a restraint in itself. When a country is off gold, the restraint is furnished by a balanced budget. The Roosevelt program, in short, is regarded here as an answer to the inflationists.

A Window In Wall Street

Hoarded Gold

HOARDERS continue to flock back to the Reserve banks, as eager to return their gold as formerly they were to draw it out. Some bear big black bags with them. Others drag along sacks. Still others carry their treasure in their pockets. These latter are the only ones who appear unconcerned. Offering no visible evidence of hoarding, they can afford to walk through the Reserve bank corridors with aplomb. But, though not so sheepish, they are as thoroughly scared as the rest—the only people in the community who are!

* * *

The Root of the Matter

Dr. H. Parker Willis, former Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, asks in the New York World Telegram: "What is the real cause of the current difficulty?" He answers his own question:

"The truth is that the whole difficulty lies in the general belief that the community has not been correctly informed as to what is going on."

Other professional commentators agree with Dr. Parker Willis. In its information the public has been coddled. In too many respects it has been treated by bankers and public men alike as if it were composed only of children. That a different attitude will be adopted is already apparent in the forthright facing of problems which the exigency has produced. One hopes that it will persist. For, as Dr. Parker Willis says:

"If it be true that the nation at large has lost confidence because it has been misled, then, evidently, those who want to restore confidence should insist upon telling the nation the truth."

* * *

Cutting Both Ways

For the last few days Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich has vied with President Roosevelt as the subject of conversation in Wall Street. His program of bank reform set the financial district by the ears. For it was nothing less than a direct assault on the privileged position which the private banks have held in American financial (and business) life since the 1907 depression. Mr. Aldrich asked that a distinction should be made between deposit and investment banking. He dotted all the I's and crossed all the t's. Investment or private bankers should be subject to the same rules as the deposit or commercial bankers. Private bankers should be retired from the directorates of the commercial banks.

Almost everybody outside Wall Street (and an increasing number inside Wall Street) has come to agree that the commercial banks should be compelled to shed their investment affiliates. Such compulsion is written into the Glass Bill. Mr. Aldrich, as a commercial banker, has himself anticipated legislation by severing a security affiliate from his bank, the Chase National. But the layman has hitherto heard nothing about the necessity for making the investment houses shed their deposit affiliations. Yet they are depositories as well as security vendors, and big ones at that. All that Mr. Aldrich suggested was that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander too.

* * *

Reform—or Battle

Mr. Aldrich's demand for bank reform has been interpreted as the beginning of a struggle between the biggest commercial bank and the biggest private bank in the world. Behind both are the two super-giants of financial history. Mr. Aldrich is brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr., and the Rockefellers, father and son, are reputedly in control of the Chase National Bank. On the recent resignation of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, they are said to have put in Mr. Aldrich, then president, as chairman of the governing board. He had had only about two years' experience in the banking business, and is a lawyer by profession. So we have the Rockefellers on one side. On the other is J. P. Morgan, head of the famous house of Morgan, investment bankers. Discussion about the merits or demerits of Mr. Aldrich's reform, unfortunately, has had to compete with this talk about a "Rockefeller-Morgan battle."

* * *

Overheard

Overheard in a New York Club on the day before the bank holiday:

Smith: I drew $1000 out of the bank yesterday.

Jones: Hoarder!

Smith: Probably, but there was a reason for it, and I will tell you. Six months ago a note of mine came due at the bank. I asked for a renewal. I could have met it, but only with difficulty. I was solvent, but not liquid. And I explained to the bank how solvent I really was—just to persuade them to renew the note. But all the reply I got was: "Well, you could borrow easily on those assets. We must have the money." Well, I raised the cash. Do you think I was going to let my money stay in that bank when I realized a holiday was just around the corner? No, sir. I drew out my account, and, when the manager told me that I was unnecessarily frightened, I told him that I was frightened, and that he was responsible.

Jones: Well, I suppose there are hoarders and hoarders, just as there are banks and banks, you know.

* * *

A Busted Boom

London was celebrating a boom in gold shares when the American bank holiday burst over its head. It was the only boom in sight. When there is a slump in industrial shares, there is always a boom in gold shares—the golden lining in the clouds. The former is due to lower prices for goods. But this means a higher value for gold and, consequently, prosperity for the gold industry. The American suspension of gold payments arrested the upward flight of "Kaffirs" and compelled them to retrace some of their steps. Much of the selling was clearly due to uncertainty about the future of gold as a money metal. But a lot of it arose from a feeling that commodity prices were at last going to turn up. This showed itself in the buying interest in American industrials. It will be a good thing for the world if the gold boom is really over.

H. B. E.

Higher Exchange Rate Introduced By New Zealand

Expect Help for Farmer In New Standard Fixed by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—With the object of helping the farmer, who is feeling the pinch of low prices, the New Zealand Government decided in the first days of the new year to raise the rate of exchange between New Zealand and Britain from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, and as a consequence the Hon. W. Downie Stewart, Minister of Finance, resigned from the Coalition Government.

The rate had been 10 per cent, which gave the New Zealand farmer a bonus of that amount and correspondingly penalized the importer.

There has been a trade balance on the export side lately of about $11,000,000 and it has been contended that the rate should have been lower than 10 per cent. For some time, however, there has been an agitation for an artificial raising of the rate to 25 or 30 per cent or even more, and it was known that this policy commended itself to certain members of the Government.

The 10 per cent rate was fixed by the banks and toward the end of 1932 the Prime Minister said that fixation was the banks' business. Shortly after this, however, Parliament adjourned to allow the Government a respite in which to frame fresh plans to meet the economic crisis.

Mr. Stewart Resigns

On Jan. 19, on the eve of the reassembling of Parliament, it was announced that the Government would put up the exchange to 25 per cent, indemnifying the banks against loss, and that Mr. Downie Stewart, not being able to agree with the move, resigned.

The case for this artificial pegging of the exchange is that the farmer is in a grave position, owing to the fall in prices, and that through his inability to meet his obligations a general financial collapse is threatened.

The rise in exchange, it is argued, will put millions into his pockets, and these millions will be distributed through the community. In defending this action, which was taken after consultation with economists, the Prime Minister pointed out that the value of exports had declined 40 per cent in four years, and said that alternative remedies had been considered but had been rejected in favor of the exchange decision. The national income and national spending power would be increased. The example of Australia, where a high exchange rules, is cited in support of the new policy.

On the other side it is argued that the move will only transfer money from one class to another and in the process dislocate business; that it will increase costs to the farmer; that it will decrease importing and so lead to more unemployment; and that it will make the balancing of the budget more difficult.

Says Would Add Burden

In explaining why he resigned, Mr. Downie Stewart said that the policy would add to the already heavy burden of the Finance Minister. He estimated that the policy would cost the Government another £4,000,000 in a budget in which there was already a deficit, and he insisted with all the emphasis in his power that to adopt a policy of exchange depreciation without at the same time imposing whatever burdens were required to balance the budget, was not safe. Mr. Stewart's resignation was a first class political sensation, for he was recognized as the ablest financier in the Cabinet, and he commands the admiration and respect of all parties.

The Department of Finance was taken over by the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, leader of the Reform Party. In a budgetary statement made a few days after the exchange decision was announced Mr. Coates stated that the estimated deficit for the coming year would be £9,850,000, which included the extra cost of meeting obligations in London. The Government proposed to find £5,600,000 of this, including £2,400,000 by new methods of taxation not yet determined.

Neptune Meter Deficit

NEW YORK, March 11—Neptune Meter Company of New Jersey reports for the year ended Dec. 31, loss of $114,830 after taxes and depreciation, but exclusive of write-down of inventories amounting to $215,104, charged against surplus account, contrasted with a net profit of $455,283, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.30 a share on 226,014 combined class A and B common shares, in 1931. Current assets Dec. 31 were $1,520,056, and current liabilities $551,803, compared with $2,267,808 and $844,688 Dec. 31, 1931.

Hamilton Watch Co. Loss

NEW YORK, March 11—Reports of the Hamilton Watch Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows a loss of $987,643 after charges, depreciation, etc., but before a reserve of $3,279,389 for anticipated inventory reductions and revaluations of accounts receivable, investments, etc., which was charged against surplus account. In 1931 profit was $4377, excluding reserve of $327,424 for inventory reductions, revaluations, etc., charged to surplus.

Canadian Celanese Earnings

Canadian Celanese, Ltd., report for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows earnings of $7.98 a share on the 7 per cent preferred, compared with $8.94 a share in 1931.

U. S. Zinc Stocks Increase

United States zinc stocks at the end of February amounted to 134,440 short tons, an increase of about 5000 tons from Jan. 31. Production totaled 30,076 tons compared with 19,838 in January.

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The City Development Board, 1, Bristol Bridge, may have just the right idea for your prosperity. Why not write them?

Domestic Cotton Prices Higher; Foreign Lower

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—It is reported in spot cotton circles that the price basis had hardened materially over night. Telegrams from the Southwest said that holders in the interior were asking 7 cents a pound for ⅞-inch staple, while others were holding for 8 cents, and that these prices were equivalent to 7½ to 8½ at the ports.

In the eastern belt, holders were also reported firmer. The interior was asking 7½ cents or the equivalent of 8 cents delivered to eastern mills on the basis of middling ⅞ths.

Local spot men said only a moderate business was being done with the mills but that continued inquiries for quotations indicated mills were still receiving a good demand for goods, and were attempting to get quotations on which to base prices.

Following yesterday's sharp advance the Liverpool market was easier today, opening at a decline of 2 to 6 points and closing at a net loss of 11 to 12 points. A good inquiry was reported for middling cotton in that market with the price one English point higher at 5.18 pence.

Cables attributed the reaction to local and outside selling, while there were also reports of some hedge selling in Liverpool against imports of Indian, Peruvian and African cotton.

Business Man's Responsibilities Are Pointed Out

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 11—A breakdown in industrial production is the worst thing that now could happen to the country, and responsibility for the avoidance of this rests upon business men who must carry on and keep people employed, "at least to the extent of recent weeks," E. T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, declares.

"We have reached a point of liquidation," Mr. Weir stressed, "where we are justified in facing about and beginning to build again. To do so, we must have:

"Leniency toward debtors, taking no forced or unnecessary action; the reopening of banks; the restoration of confidence; balancing of governmental budgets and maintenance of the gold standard and the protective tariff."

Calling upon business men of the country to go into politics as part of "their everyday business," Mr. Weir said that the present plight of the nation was due chiefly to the fact that business people have not taken steps to lead in the work of placing in office men of knowledge and efficiency, whose principal interest would be the general welfare of the country.

Wheat Exportation Rate Encouraging

"An encouraging feature of the present business situation," states S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, "is that world weekly shipments of wheat have recently been at an average rate well above that required to maintain Mr. Broomhall's estimate of international exports for the current wheat year.

"Moreover, Canadian exports from mid-December to mid-February were, contrary to the expectations of those who feared the effects of Southern Hemisphere competition, 35 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year; the Australian shipments were 14 per cent larger, while the Argentine were slightly smaller."

Fall River Cotton Cloth Sales Moderate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 11—Demand was fairly heavy and sales moderate this week in the local cloth market.

Inquiry was made this week for odd printcloth constructions, 36-inch goods and marquisettes. Slight interest was shown in semi-fine goods.

Employers' Group Earnings

Employers' Group Associates report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors, shows total net earnings were $381,781 or $1.15 a share. Liquidating value of the shares of Employers' Group Associates with all its own securities and those of its wholly owned subsidiaries marked down to the actual market quotations on Dec. 31, 1932, was $14.83, an increase of 18 cents a share over the value of Dec. 31, 1931.

German Unemployment Off

BERLIN, March 11—German unemployment Feb. 28 dropped to 6,002,000 from 6,047,000 Feb. 15. At the end of February, 1932, it was 6,128,000, compared with 6,127,000 in the middle of the month. The seasonal decline in unemployment has set in already, owing to the public works program.

Industrial Board For Reduction In Number of Banks

Relatively Few Institutions and Many Branches Are Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—Urging the importance of very materially reducing the total number of banks in the United States without reducing banking facilities, the National Industrial Conference Board, in a statement today, said that approximately four-fifths of the bank failures in this country from 1921 to 1929, and three-fourths in 1930, occurred in the 29 states that either prohibit branch banking or have no legislation on the subject.

"Has not the time come for a very material reduction in the total number of bank managements without reducing banking facilities?" it asks. "Could not equally ample, more useful and less expensive banking accommodations be offered to the American people by a relatively small number of banks with a relatively large number of offices?"

Reviewing the arguments of persons who oppose and those who favor branch banking, the board holds that opposition to it is based mainly on the ground that it is inconsistent with the American ideal of free enterprise; that it introduces absentee banking, conducted solely for profit without regard for local welfare; that it eliminates the personal element in banking, and that large branch banking systems are monopolistic and must necessarily compete with the Federal Reserve System in the mobilization and transfer of capital funds.

"On the other hand, those who favor branch banking deny the opposing allegations and contend that branch banking is the banking counterpart of the integration of commerce and industry, which has been so significant in the last two decades," it continues, "that it introduces stability into the banking system by diversifications of risks and minimizes the dangers of bank failures; that it facilitates the mobilization of funds and increases the efficiency of the bank transfer mechanism; that it makes for higher standards of bank management in small and suburban communities; that it makes available to country towns and outlying communities banking services now available only to customers of city banks, and that it renders banking more readily subject to government supervision and control."

Prior to 1932, besides nine states permitting state-wide branch banking, there were 10 states that permitted branch banking within limited areas, 22 states that prohibited branch banking and seven states that had no legislation on the subject, the study showed. Since 1932, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, which had laws prohibiting branch banking, have permitted it within limited areas, it said.

Declining Trend In Business Indicated

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week on freight car loadings, electric production, and steel ingot output, showed a declining tendency, according to Moody's index figures for these factors.

These indexes are corrected for seasonal variation—that is, if each change in the actual reported loadings or production amounted to the usual change for the period, the index itself would be unchanged.

The index follows:

	Frght	Elec	Steel	Combd
Latest week	49.3	90.8	19.2	53.1
Prev week	51.4	91.6	21.7	54.9
Month ago	51.3	91.3	22.9	55.2
Year ago	57.8	97.0	29.8	61.5
2 yrs ago	75.4	106.8	59.5	80.6

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By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AREA EMBRACED IN PROPOSED TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

Roosevelt Sees Step Toward Inland Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi.

But to get a correct picture it must be visualized not in terms of states, but rather as a self-contained area divorced from artificial political subdivisions; an inland empire in which social and economic interests will be unified within natural borders. The limits of the watershed will be geographical—state lines will vanish.

At present the watershed stretching 650 miles in a great arc and averaging about 100 miles in width, presents little more than a promise of the future. The higher mountain regions are scarred with cut-over or burned sections and dotted with small barren farms clinging precariously to rocky hillsides made sterile by many decades of soil erosion.

Rains, unchecked by a proper timber covering, rush swiftly down the slopes to swell tributary streams to sudden floods carrying the soil's fertility in muddy torrents to the Mississippi and leaving in their wake over a million dollars of damage to cities and crops in the flood areas every year.

A few barges, carrying mostly sand and gravel, thread their way up and down the uncertain depths of the shallow river. A few mills use a fraction of the electric power generated at what dams there are. Some minerals are dug from the mountains to feed relatively small industries in the larger towns.

But for the most part the valley's 2,000,000 inhabitants utilize to a small degree the vast potentialities of their region. Farmers on barren mountain slopes scratch out a meager existence for barefooted families while their colleagues farther down the river see their abundant crops destroyed by floods.

Enjoy Few Comforts

Cities and towns are burdened with unemployed. Factories work part time if at all. Luxuries and comforts of life are far from generally enjoyed. Electric power is too expensive for the small farmer as well as for the housewife in the small towns.

The Tennessee Valley of the future presents a far different picture in the minds of those who are planning its development. Assuming success for the plans of Mr. Roosevelt, even in 10 years it would be vastly changed. Skipping another decade it would no longer be recognizable.

A well-harnessed river would have its sources in heavily wooded uplands. Unproductive farms and cut-over acres would have disappeared. Instead, forests of heavy timber would not only return a profit to the Government from selective lumbering, but would also hold the soil from erosion and keep back rain water so that streams would flow clear and steady down to the main tributaries.

Beginning way up in the mountains, a series of small dams would hold the river back at high water both to prevent floods and to provide a steady flow of water for the lower river. Farther down the dams would increase in size, making a nine-foot channel for navigation. Connected with each would be a great electric power plant from which cables would reach in all directions to a network of power lines covering the entire area and stretching hundreds of miles beyond.

Many Villages Pictured

Throughout the entire extent of the valley hundreds of small towns would cluster around little factories. From the neighboring farms most of the workers would be drawn. Living on the farms where they would supply their own food, perhaps one member of each family would come in to the factory each day. Single workers would have garden plots on which to raise their food after the fashion now being advocated by Mr. Henry Ford.

Only in the big cities where heavy industries would be located would workers live away from the land. There cheap electric power would have built up the nucleus into the amalgams of modern trade.

Fleets of river steamers would move rapidly up and down the river carrying ores from the mountains to the factories and finished products out to the markets of the world at half the cost of rail transportation.

Vast changes also would have taken place in the social character of the inhabitants. The inbred mountain stock would have been scattered among the small towns and lower farming sections where contact with other types and the injection of new blood would have made them more sociable and energetic citizens. Electric lights, movie houses and other advantages now limited to large cities would be found in every tiny community carrying the attractions of social life to the most remote farming sections.

Big Changes in Homes

Most striking would be the change inside the homes, of farmers and town dwellers alike. Cheap electric power would be the reason. Electricity would be universally used—to lighten the burden of work and also to make life more attractive. It sounds like a fairy tale. It is only a vision today—a vision based on the details of very complete surveys of the Tennessee watershed and its economic potentialities which the President believes provide the most promising field for such a vast experiment in the coördination of economic and social development.

The coördination of the many features of the plan is the element for which Mr. Roosevelt is himself responsible. Flood control, hydro power, navigation, reforestation and land reclamation have all been studied and projected by others. But it is his idea to coördinate these under the broad principles of sound economic and social planning and apply them all at once to a single vast area as an experiment.

The Federal Government now owns more than 1,000,000 acres of forest land in the watershed. Application of sound forestry theories have already produced results in rapidly developing forests which have covered over large areas of waste or fire-destroyed land. Mr. Roosevelt's plans simply call for a more rapid rate of expansion of these forest areas. It is not particularly expensive. Much of it has been purchased for as little as $2 per acre and the Government seldom has had to pay more than $4.50. Probably about 5,000,000 acres more would have to be purchased to meet adequately the needs of flood control and soil retention.

Expect Forests to Pay Way

Forestry experience in older countries, most particularly in Germany, has demonstrated that in the long run such forests more than pay for themselves. Careful annual selection of the best timber throughout the entire forest will assure a regular profit. Incidentally involved is employment for thousands of men in the work of thinning out trees, cutting fire lanes and prevention of the spread of parasites.

In the opinion of the United States forestry service no serious problem is presented by small farmers who still cling to the mountain slopes. It is their experience, they say, that the majority of these living near existing national forests beg the Government to buy their farms. Those who are attached to their land are too few to be an obstacle to orderly reforestation.

The Government's great wartime development at Muscle Shoals provides ample evidence of the water power potentialities. It has a total potential installation of 450,000 kilowatts of which about 20 per cent is being used today. The balance represents sheer waste. Even without further development of storage reservoirs up the river it is estimated that full use of its potential would make it possible for the Government to sell its power at as low as 1.36 mills per kilowatt hour.

Such a low production cost could not be maintained for the entire Tennessee Valley project calling for 149 hydroelectric generating units. But more than 3,000,000 kilowatts of primary power could be produced and sold at the rate of 4 1-3 mills per kilowatt hour. This price would cover 4 per cent on the investment and proper charges for depreciation, amortization and operation, but not taxes or insurance.

Government Power Developments

The original plans of army engineers presumed that water power would be developed by private interests leaving only the navigation and flood control features to the Government. But Mr. Roosevelt's intention is for the Government to handle at least the production of power if not also the distribution, a feature which will be decided later.

That the Government could do this profitably is obvious. It could even make a profit sufficient to retire investment in flood control and navigation development and still sell the power below existing rates. It is his announced intention to make power available for domestic consumption at about 2½ cents a kilowatt hour as compared to the 7 or 8 cents generally charged in that area today by private power interests.

Under normal conditions of increased demand the Tennessee Valley could not provide a market for such a vast amount of electric power for several decades to come. It was presumed my army engineers in their survey of possibilities that a large share would be sold over long distance transmission lines to neighboring regions.

But Mr. Roosevelt's plan envisions far more than the normal rate of increase. With such a supply of cheap power close to large mineral deposits he foresees the rapid concentration in the valley of a great electro-chemical industry making it the national center for this type of activity.

For Small Industrial Units

He also foresees, as the result of cheap power, the decentralization of industry resulting in construction of small units in the small towns. Looking to the Province of Ontario, where domestic consumption is about three times the average in the United States, he also foresees a rapid increase in domestic demand.

These two elements together—if they materialized—might very probably develop a demand sufficient to utilize most if not all of the supply. The balance could always be sold in neighboring areas not so well provided with water-power resources.

Surveys of the mineral deposits in the watershed substantiate Mr. Roosevelt's expections for the development of a great electro-chemical industry. Iron ore reserves are estimated (army engineers report) at 2,768,072,000 tons of which only about 166,000 tons are taken out annually.

Large unknown reserves of manganese and zinc ore are estimated which have only begun to be developed. Over 16,000,000,000 tons of coal are to be available whereas annual takings are less than 12,000,000 tons. Other important minerals found in large deposits include asphalt rock, phosphate rock, bauxite, marble and slate.

A further incentive to the development of industry would be the availability of cheap water transportation. It is estimated that in the year 1926 alone over $12,000,000 would have been saved to shippers had the projected 9 foot waterway been in existence. Presuming a normal rate of increase this saving would reach $22,800,000 by 1950. Assuming a much larger increase the saving alone would represent a sum large enough to justify a major portion of the expense necessary to build the project.

Prevention of Floods

Another saving would result from prevention of flood damage. This is estimated by army engineers to be $1,780,000 annually. They further estimate one flood in 500 years which would do $14,000,000 of damage.

The question arises as to how the cost of such a vast project is to be borne regardless of whether it will eventually return a profit. If left to private initiative the cost would unquestionably be too great for any chance of immediate completion. But Mr. Roosevelt apparently plans to push the entire development through with federal funds derived from bonds secured by the specific projects.

It is pointed out in this connection that the Panama Canal was financed in this manner. Mr. Roosevelt is of the opinion that most features of the project are "bondable." This would certainly apply to the power development feature, and it would also appear applicable to reforestation.

Navigation service has in the past been developed by the Government and furnished free of charge. It is being suggested in this case, however, that lock tolls might properly be assessed to retire the cost of lock construction and provide for maintenance and upkeep of channels.

Other features of the plan would, for the most part, result incidentally or be secured by planning rules and regulations similar to those now invoked in city planning. It would include allocation of factory sites, community development, distribution of reclaimed flood lands to farmers moved from submarginal mountain areas and similar forms of control which would not involve large expenditures of money.

'Inland Empire' Project Enlivens Muscle Shoals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—Hopelessness has given sway to a hum of activity here following President Roosevelt's announcement of a varied plan for the development of the Tennessee Valley. His proposal to make the river of romance a Ruhr of America goes even beyond the dreams of those who since the days of President James Monroe have urged the harnessing of the vast waterpower resources at Muscle Shoals.

Ever since the Government as a war time project spent millions building Wilson Dam and nitrate plants here residents of the district have had vision of a great industrial district.

President-Elect Roosevelt would devote the entire Tennessee watershed to a vast experiment in flood control, reforestation, navigation, reclamation and the production of cheap electricity and nitrates.

The Tennessee River is formed near Knoxville, Tenn., by rivers that tumble from the Tennessee, Carolina and Virginia mountains. It flows more than 900 miles through a land of minerals and primeval forests before it glides into the Ohio at Paducah, Ky. Easing into Moccasin Bend at Chattanooga it slips past Lookout Mountain, sentinel of the valley. Missing Georgia by miles it broadens and plunges for Muscle Shoals, Alabama bound. The river bed falls away rapidly at Muscle Shoals and the river heads back for Tennessee, severing the State completely before merging its waters with that of the Ohio and then the Mississippi.

Immediate employment for 50,000 to 70,000 men in the reforestation and eventual new work for 200,000 persons is contemplated by the Tennessee watershed projects. This would take in the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, affording every range of physical and climatic conditions. Should the experiment prove successful he would then extend it to such sections as the Ohio Valley, the Arkansas Valley, and the Columbia River Basin in the Northwest.

Already an army of investors and speculators indicative of other days have arrived here and are taking up options on farm lands contiguous to the Tennessee. Clustered around Muscle Shoals are already the thriving cities of Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia with iron furnaces, fertilizer plants, asphalt plants, wagon plants, textile mills, lumber mills and foundries.

Alabama City Refuses New Power Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Ala., March 11—In anticipation of cheap government electricity, from Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals, as an outgrowth of President Roosevelt's vision of developing the Tennessee River Valley, the Florence City Commission refused to renew the city's 30-year franchise with the Alabama Power Company, which expired today. The present franchise with the Alabama Power Company was only extended for six months, and according to Mayor Lee Glenn, similar extensions will be adopted until the cheap power is available.

"The Alabama Power Company buys power at Wilson Dam for 2 mills a kilowatt hour, and sells it to households here for 5 cents a kilowatt hour. We plan to buy it for the same 2 mills and sell it locally for 1 cent, leaving the 3 mills margin to take care of distribution," stated Mayor Glenn.

Since Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia, Alabama, are all within five miles of Wilson Dam, similar action is expected of all three cities in respect to their power connections.

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Beauty Is What We Make It
We Specialize in Permanent Waving
Phone 4701 633 First Ave. North

JANAY' BEAUTY SALON
Solicits Your Patronage
MODERN EQUIPMENT EXPERT ATTENDANTS
CONVENIENT LOCATION
326 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 69-831

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

LOWREY'S
Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen
348 CENTRAL AVENUE St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Expert Service by Competent Operators
104 FOURTH ST. N. DIAL 8898

TAMPA

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Products
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY ONIE AVEI LHE HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for MEN and BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store

WINTER HAVEN

WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE
The Jolley Motor Co.
of Winter Haven and Auburndale
CHEVROLET

BOOZER'S REPAIR SHOP
Dependable Auto Service
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
PHONE 22-831

GEORGIA

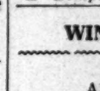
ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Ra. 5304. 370 Westmont Road, S. W.

LAUNDRY May's Enlock 5300 DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

W. O. PIERCE DAIRY



Certified Milk
Grade A Raw Milk
Day Old Eggs
CHAMBLEE, GA. CHEROKEE 2213

COAL
Thirty years of specialized coal service to Atlanta householders back of every order placed with us.
Jellico Coal Co., Inc.
MAIN 4100

MANRY'S CASCADE FLORIST
Flowers for Every Occasion
We Deliver
1169 CASCADE AVE. Ra. 7931

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Whitman's Laundry
THRIF-T-WASH
16 lbs. wash—flat work finished, wearing clothes returned damp, ready to be ironed. 96c
CALL JA 0414

Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

SAVANNAH

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
Tel. 2-1929
Arch Preserver and Matrix Shoes

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
PERMANENTS
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Hundreds of delicious suggestions for the busy hostess at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

Local Classified
United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

To Those Who Are Commuting This Winter
Why not take a small furnished apartment for the next two or three months at
The EMPIRE
333 Commonwealth Ave.
No Housekeeping Cares
Rates Extremely Reasonable
Dining Room (Amer. Plan) Excellent
Thomas O. Paige, Resident Manager
Telephone Commonwealth 6870 or
R. S. and C. R. Codman
50 Congress Street Hubbard 1275
BOSTON

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
844 BEACON STREET—2 and 3 rooms; kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $65.
114 FENWAY — 4-6 rooms, reception hall, bath.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 2212.
FENWAY
SPACIOUS 4-room front suite, free refrigeration, elevator; unobstructed view over park system; rental $75. Apply Supt. on premises, 236 Hemenway St., anytime, or call GEORGE A. GILES Management, UNI. 0477, weekdays

FOR RENT
NEWTON, MASS.—May be seen by appointment only; 6-room apartment in 3-family house; southern exposure, steam heat with thermostat control, cozy living room with fireplace and built-in book cases, 3 large bedrooms and a third smaller, tiled bath, fine kitchen with gas stove and gas hot-water heater, a pleasant dining room with built-in closet and drawers; back piazza is screened and has awnings; large attic for storage; small back yard, flower garden on sunny side of house and garage. Phone NEWton North 0197.

FOR RENT—HOMEY APARTMENT OVERLOOKING FENWAY
Three rooms, bath, fireplace, electric refrigeration; rent $50; modern throughout; just right for American couple wishing to locate permanently and care to exchange references. Call at 224 Hemenway St., Boston, or phone Com. 0517.

NEW YORK CITY
240 WEST 105TH STREET—"The Edgerton"
Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University shops and theatres. Express subway station and 5th Avenue bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EXPERIENCED mother would board and care for child as her own in private, refined home in suburbs of New York City; references exchanged. X-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
224 E. 84th St. El. 5-9037

DRESSMAKING

NEW YORK CITY—Gowns made to order; last year ones remodeled to your individual taste; satisfaction guaranteed. SALECKER, 235 E. 79th St. Bu. 8-5529.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

GENTLEWOMAN, capable mother's helper-companion, reader, assist housekeeping; will travel; small salary or exchange of service. Box B-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; free glazing. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, experienced, neat, reliable, white or colored, country, references; call mornings. Spring 7-2768, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384
MRS. AMBER O. DOW

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

CHOICE furniture from homes, very cheap, new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 E. 60th, New York City.

MILLINERY

BETTER HATS
Ready made or made to order
SARA HAT SHOP
Room 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, Grand Central section; three afternoons each week; very low rental. Tel. Ca. 5-4265.

PRACTITIONER having 2-room office wishes to share with another. Room 1239, Little Bldg., Boston

PAYING GUESTS

SMALL country home, modern improvements, open to refined, retired woman; rates reasonable. 336 Oak Hill Ave., Attleboro, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Cental Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7878

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

AT a reasonable price, 45 acres of income property, consisting of orchards sufficiently profitable even in 1932 to carry taxes and interest; modernized colonial 10-room house, hardwood floors, town water, large barn and poultry houses; about 18 miles north of Boston, on state road; additional acreage and cottage house available if desired. Box H-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—15 acres Boynton, Florida; pineapple or nursery soil; Ridge near Seaboard Station. MRS. BESSIE PERKINS, Waymart, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

EXCELLENT opportunity to make good income in spare time; sell unsurpassed quality silk hosiery direct from factory to friends, neighbors, acquaintances; unusual values bring easy sales; build steady repeat business; new spring colors; liberal commissions; no investment. CHO-SAN HOSIERY MILLS, 209 Madison Ave., Dept. A-1, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON
Attractive, sunny room; fine outlook; near church. Telephone Ken. 9854.

BOSTON—Sunny, homelike front room, bay window, in my own 3-room apartment at 87 St. Stephen St. Apply RUTH C. EVEREST, The Home Bureau. Tel. Ken. 8569.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished, sunny room, facing The Mother Church. $5; breakfasts optional. L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIAMI, FLA.—Those desiring a "quiet resting place" will do well to phone MRS. ROBERT HENKEL, Bayview 424-J for single rooms or suites.

N. Y. C. 83 (Broadway)—Large outside sunny room, adjoining bath, shower; exceptionally clean, quiet surroundings; greatly reduced. Trafalgar 7-7363.

SUNNY room in private home bordering the Fenway; kitchen privileges; $5. Telephone Commonwealth 3321.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN, middle-aged, adaptable; reasonable room, kitchen privileges or kitchenette; country; near Boston. Box J-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Secretary

A young, yet mature, man with adaptability, faithfulness, ability to function under difficult conditions; to anticipate and amplify an executive; college education, travel experience, command of German and French, efficiency in shorthand and machine, 2½ years' experience as assistant to Corporation president, is seeking a position. Remuneration: very modest. X-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN Protestant girl desires position as housekeeper or companion in small adult family or just by days. Box H-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman desires position as cook; neat, orderly, capable, willing; references. ANNA D. NELSON, 45 Worcester St., Boston. Com. 3311.

EXPERIENCED infants' nurse, small children, by day or hour. Write Box R9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FRENCH lady as companion or attendant for elderly lady or care for child over 5. MRS. JEANNE HAMON, 429 East 64th St., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA — German woman desires position working housekeeper; accustomed to children; references. 7506 Bingham St., Philadelphia. Phone Pilgrim 1023.

YOUNG LADY, educated, traveled, drives car, wishes to be of service in Christian Science home where needed; free to go anywhere. Box L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST available for Christian Science services; anywhere between Boston and Portland, Me.; has own transportation. L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Upham Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3209.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

MONTEBELLO, CALIF.—New idea, ladies' scarfs; all silk, hand blocked; $1.00; hand embroidered $1.25; commission 30%; those with following; state references. J. SOREL, 317 S. 4th Street.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIF.—10-room home; beautiful view overlooking the Pacific; ideal environment for children; price attractive. Write Box 235, Palos Verdes Estates.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

RELIABLE, experienced salesman desires connection with American or foreign manufacturers, Omaha and vicinity; references. H. H. BUDGETT, 2240 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.

REAL ESTATE

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

ROOMS TO LET

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Double with twin beds, single, clean, large, airy; pleasant home overlooking lake; conveniently located; kitchen privileges; reasonable prices. 606 So. Olive Ave.

SALESMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURER guaranteed quality shoes, 20 years in business, wants salesmen, commission basis; no experience necessary; sales outfit free. Write MASON SHOE MFG. CO., Dept. D-9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

128 HOTEL HAMPTON 128
Rooms Baths
ATLANTA, GA. Rates $1.50, $1.25, $1.00

LA CLEDE HOTEL—MOBILE, ALA.
Modern, rooms with or without bath, continuous hot water; reasonable rates; permanent or transient; in shopping district; free parking space.

CUBA

HAVANA

Restaurant "PARIS"
Known the World Over
RENDEZVOUS
of the GOURMET
O'Reilly Street, No. 14, Havana

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel. Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

GYMNASTICS

PARIS—MISS PLEDGE, 79 rue Denfert-Rochereau, 14ème; Swedish educational gymnastic, posture training, folk dancing, eurythmics, swimming.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents. Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND—Rest cottage. 2, Wherstead Rd., Cashmere, from 35/- weekly. Phone 35-802.

GERMANY—Two young girls welcomed in German family May 1 to Oct. 1; lovely surroundings in Sanssouci Park; tennis, riding, water sports near by; inclusive terms with laundering and German instruction RM 4.- daily. FRL. v. METTENHEIM, Potsdam b. Berlin, Commun 11.

STAMPS FOR SALE

BINCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

EUROPE

FRANCE

PARIS

STUDIO
A. CALNING
Revillon Building
44, Rue La Boétie
Tel.: Elysées 89-40
Original creations at very reasonable prices
FASHION ADVISER

Marcelino
Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price
4, RUE DU MARCHÉ ST-HONORÉ

GERMANY

BERLIN

A. Hefter
Gegr. 1853 *Estab. 1853*
PRIME MEAT
and DELICATESSEN
Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren Stadtküche
Filialen in allen Stadtteilen
BERLIN, GERMANY

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

Möbel-Kamerling
N. Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis
Polier-, Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten
Cassaverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, also Suites—

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmeermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 62. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feins Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

GROCERY
1 CASPARIS v. d. LAAG Overtoom 71
Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles
Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
Established 1874 Telephone 81936

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

COURT JEWELLERS
Hof-JUWELIERS
FIRMA ZEEMAN & SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel. 114144 The Hague

ITALY

FLORENCE

Torricelli
[formerly Schostal]
Best Quality, Good Prices
Knitted Goods, Tricot, Stockings
Scarves, Sports Jackets
3 VIA CERRATANI

OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 Via Vecchietti
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery
Flannels, Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

Large Steam Laundry and Ironing Establishment
CESARE BELLUCCI
Via Faentina 192, Florence Tel. 50-001
Grand Prix and Gold Medal Florence, London, Paris, Brussels
Chemical Cleaning, Plate and Linen for Hire

MERANO

"L'APE," "The Bee"
Winter, Merano Corso Principe Umberto 10
Summer, Cortina d'Ampezzo
Embroidery, Laces and Fancy Work Shop

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Fowl, Cheese
Rare Preserves
First Class Groceries
Jämtlandsboden
NORRLANDSGATAN 23 Tel. 104754

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALSTORG

H. Blombergs Järnaffär A. B.
Biblioteksgatan 1
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
Eskilstuna ware a Speciality
Copper Articles

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a Only goods of Quality

ATLAS FLOWER SHOP
St. Eriksgatan 76 Tel. V. 7978; V. 11059
Member of the Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association
Cable address: Atlasblommor

Mobergs Guldsmedsaktiebolag
JEWELLER
Kungsholmsgatan 18

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily

STATIONERY SHOP
J. Morgenthaler
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

PLASTERER and PAINTING BUSINESS
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. Chr. 15.21

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Continental Europe, Africa and Australia

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

AL. SIMON, *Cutler*
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware ✓ Pocket-Knives
Scissors ✓ ✓ Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

Fine Art Gallery
F. CHRISTEN
Amthausgasse 7
Large assortment of Frames in all sizes

Gerber - Schönthal
DYERS and CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
LADEN: Breitenrainplatz 37
Predigergasse 68
Kyffligässchen 3
Tel. 21.597

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zytglockenlaube 4

PURE FOODS
Reformhaus Ruprecht
Theaterplatz 9

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454

You will find all Perfumery and Toilet Articles at
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 Founded 1837
Tel. 23.208

ALB. BAUER
GUTES STEINMETZBROT u. FRUCHTBROT
BAKERY
Stauffacherstr 5. Tel. 36530

All Sorts of Books Obtainable from
A. FRANCKE
BUBENBERGPLATZ 6

All Leather Articles
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 TEL. 27.516

KÄSERMANN
KOLONIALWAREN
GROCERY
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

KOLONIALWAREN
KROPF-BALMER
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
T. V. RUEGG-PERRIN
Marktgasse 20, 1st floor. *English spoken.*

BIEL

R. SPÖRRI
Optical Goods
Kodaks Repairs
Films Developed

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28-445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 RUE DU MONT BLANC

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

Robes Marteaux Gentlemen's and Ladies' Tailor Highly recommended
Costumes Tailleur
FIANDRINO
COURTURIER
Telephone 47.541 1 Place du Lac 1er et au-dessus de l'entresol

GLAZIERY
ST. GOBAIN LOOKING GLASSES
Frames of all designs.
PIERRE LORETTI & CO.
16 Rue d'Italie

Au Saphir S.A.
Montres—Bijouterie
Silverware
Agence 2 RUE DU RHÔNE Genève

MODES
(HATS)
MLLE. ROSE KELLER
19 Boulevard du Pont d'Arve

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
Räuber & Co. Ltd.
Interlaken, Grindelwald, Wengen

LAUSANNE

Fred Schlatter
COUTURE PREMIER ORDRE
8 GROTTE 8 Tel. 27.842
Founded in 1856

Hosiery Haberdashery
WEITH & CIE
RUE DE BOURG 27
Knitting Wool, Cotton and Silk Materials for embroidery and fancy work. Knitted Sports Garments. Jaeger's and Rasurel's Underwear.

TYPEWRITERS
Repairing of all makes.
M. CAMPETTI
Mecanicien - Specialiste
PRILLY pres Lausanne
Tel. 26.394 Se rend a domicile

ARTISTIC HAND-CLEANING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 22438

Everything for Gentlemen
VICTORIA HOUSE
MODE MASCULINE
Ch. Hort Petit-Chêne 28

AUX DOCKS
15 ET. 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family

AUX BONNES MONTRES
G. Benoit-Chatelain
Rue St. Francois 14, First Floor
Tel. 22.077
WATCHMAKER-JEWELLER
REPAIRS

WALTER BAUMANN
Architect
Chemin des Trois Rois
Tel. 26.511

MONTREUX

First-Class Ladies'
HAIRDRESSER
Coiffeur pour dames de 1er ordre.
Eratklassiger Damen-Salon
FRED & RICO
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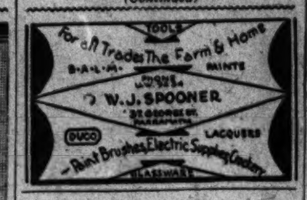

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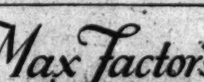
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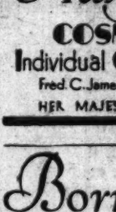

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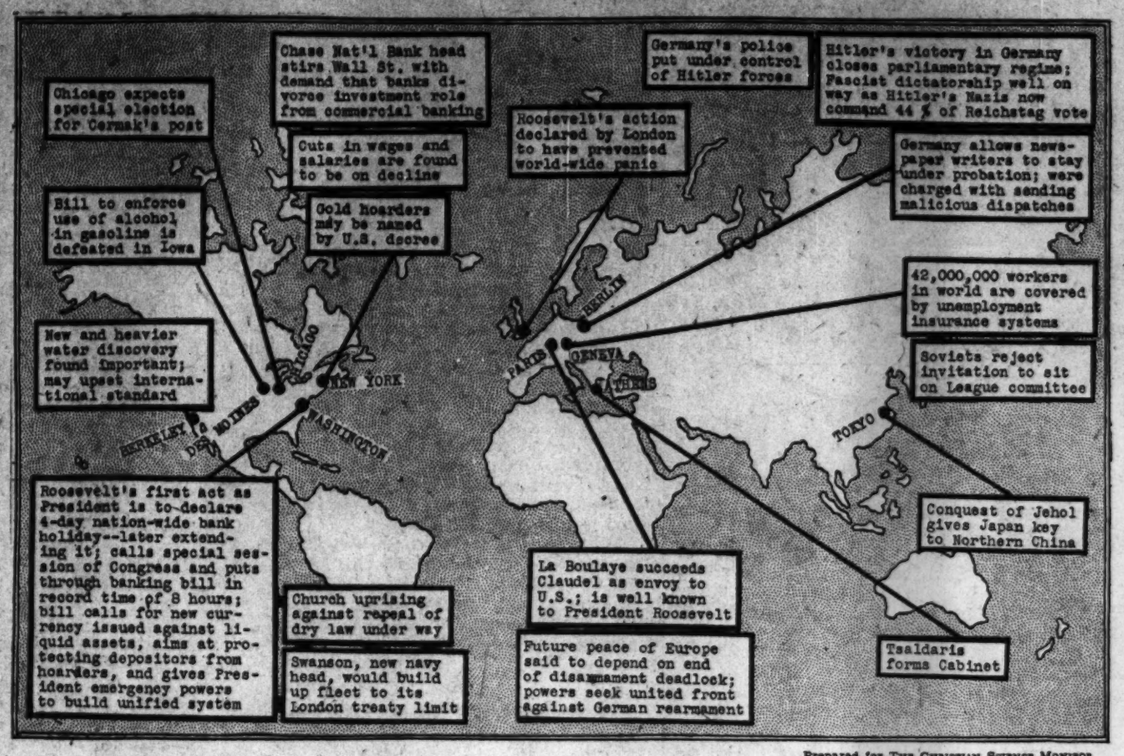
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 7.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chicago expects special election for Cermak's post
Chase Nat'l Bank head stirs Wall St. with demand that banks divorce investment role from commercial banking
Germany's police put under control of Hitler forces
Hitler's victory in Germany closes parliamentary regime; Fascist dictatorship well on way as Hitler's Nazis now command 44 % of Reichstag vote
Roosevelt's action declared by London to have prevented world-wide panic
Cuts in wages and salaries are found to be on decline
Germany allows newspaper writers to stay under probation; were charged with sending malicious dispatches
Bill to enforce use of alcohol in gasoline is defeated in Iowa
Gold hoarders may be named by U.S. decree
42,000,000 workers in world are covered by unemployment insurance systems
New and heavier water discovery found important; may upset international standard
Soviets reject invitation to sit on League committee
Conquest of Jehol gives Japan key to Northern China
Roosevelt's first act as President is to declare 4-day nation-wide bank holiday--later extending it; calls special session of Congress and puts through banking bill in record time of 8 hours; bill calls for new currency issued against liquid assets, aims at protecting depositors from hoarders, and gives President emergency powers to build unified system
Church uprising against repeal of dry law under way
Swanson, new navy head, would build up fleet to its London treaty limit
La Boulaye succeeds Claudel as envoy to U.S.; is well known to President Roosevelt
Future peace of Europe said to depend on end of disarmament deadlock; powers seek united front against German rearmament
Tsaldaris forms Cabinet
BERLIN
PARIS
GENEVA
ATHENS
TOKYO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
BERKELEY
DES MOINES
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Osprey
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE osprey is the largest of the hawks. It is also one of the handsomest and best-loved birds and many verses have been written about its grace and habits. To many people, all hawks are under suspicion, but the osprey or fish hawk should not be one of them.

As its name implies, it lives on fish, diving—and often submerging two feet—to make its "strike." On the wing, it is almost as impressive as an eagle, and indeed it is often mistaken for one. Its distinguishing mark is a broad dark stripe passing thorugh the eye. On the wing, it seems an entirely different bird than when on a perch, for in the former case the almost pure white underparts are seen, while in the latter the dark brown upper parts are most conspicuous.

Ospreys are to be found in almost every country in the world, but they are most abundant in temperate and subtropical North America, parts of Europe, and western Asia.

An osprey's nest is a mass of twigs and sticks, about three feet in diameter and of about the same depth. It is usually found at the top of a cypress or pine stub standing near the shore of a lake or river.

'In Lighter Vein

Now It Can Be Told

A man looking at some neckties tossed one or two aside rather contemptuously. Lingering after having made his purchase, he noticed that the clerk put those he had so positively rejected in a separate box. "We have orders to keep such ties apart from the others," the clerk explained; "that is, after they have been turned down by several customers, as these have been."

"What becomes of them?" inquired the other.

"We sell them to the women who come in here to buy ties for men," was the reply.—*Lindsay Post.*

Midnight

In making the point that when criticizing others, we are ourselves apt to be open to criticism, a minister related the following:

In one of the large buildings of a southern city an elevator boy, because of his remarkable blackness and likability, was dubbed "Midnight" by his patrons.

One day another elevator boy greeted him with the sobriquet bestowed on him by the elevator passengers.

"Midnight" scornfully queried: "Whah yo get dat 'Midnight' stuff? Yo' 'bout quahtah pas' 12 yo'self'!"

Tommy Knew

Teacher (explaining difference between rose and violet): "You see, children, a beautiful, well-dressed woman walks along the street—that is the rose. But behind her comes a small creature with bowed head."

Tommy: "Yes, miss, I know—that's her husband." — *Pele Melo* (Paris).

Willing to Help

"Can you give me any idea as to when this house is going to be finished?" asked the future owner, impatiently, "I've arranged to be married as soon as the house is completed."

"Don't worry about that, sir," replied the building foreman, giving him a knowing wink. "We'll hang the job out as long as we can."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO WORK is worth doing badly, and he who puts his best into every task will outstrip the man who waits for a great opportunity.
—JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daniel—*Dan'-yel*, not *Dan'-yul* or *Dan-ih-el*.

Nebuchadnezzar—Remember the *d*, *Neb-u-kad-nez'-ar* (*e*'s short, *u* as in unite, first *a* as in account, second as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *Neb-bu-kuh-neh'-zer*.

Shadrach—*Shay'-drak* (first *a* long, second short).

Meshach—*Me'-shak* (*e* long, *a* short).

Abed-nego—*A-bed'-ne-go* (*a* as in sofa, first *e* short, second as in create, *o* long).

Cornet—Accent is preferably on the first syllable, *kor'-net*.

Astonied — *As-ton'-id* (vowels short).

Fiery—Preferably three syllables.

Bowed (Luke 13: 11)—Rimes with *loud*, not *load*.

Hungred (Matt. 4: 2)—*Hung'-gerd* (*u* short, *e* as in maker).

Pagan, tribal—The last vowel is clipped short *a* as in account, *pay'-gan* and *tribe'-al*; not *pay'gun* or *pay'-g'n* and *trī'-bul* or *trī'-b'l*.

Despise, destroy, destruction—The first vowel is quick-long *e* as in create, not short *i*.

Magnetism—It may help if one thinks of it as "magnet-ism," and sounds it by merely adding *-izm* to *mag'-net*; not *mag'-na-tizm*.

Supreme, supersede — Remember the *u* sound in these, not *oo*.

Sensual—Here is one case in which the *oo* sound is required, *sen'-shoo-al*.

Cliques—*Kleeks*, not *kliks*.

Near, dear, clear, fear, hear, disappear—The *ea* is sounded as *ee* in *feet*, not as short *i*.

Divest—*Dih-vest'* (vowels short).

Mirage—*Me-rahzh'* (*e* as in create, *a* as in arm).

Sovereign—Three syllables, *sov'-er-in* (*o* as in sock, *e* as in maker, *i* as in *it*).

Physically, scientifically — End them *-cal-ly*, not *-cly*.

"A jealous God" (Ex. 20: 6)—The word here rendered "jealous" comes from the same root as the word translated "zeal" in Is. 9: 7. In Hebrew, jealousy often means zeal or ardor (Brown, Driver, Briggs; "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 888), hence a justifiable ardent desire to conserve one's own rights or the rights of others. Compare Elijah's statement, "I have been very jealous for the Lord God of Hosts" (I Kings 19: 10)

"A song upon Alamoth" (Ps. 46 Heading)—More correctly "set to Alamoth." "Alamoth" is the regular Hebrew word for "damsels" and is thus translated in Ps. 68: 15. It is supposed that the music of this Psalm was arranged for women's voices, and that this is the meaning here.

"They are vanity, and the work of errors: in the time of their visitation they shall perish" (Jer. 10: 15)—The literal meaning of the word rendered "errors" in our common version is "mockery or delusion," just as "vanity" is literally "vapor or breath"; while in Hebrew idiom, "visitation" is equivalent to "punishment or trial." Hence a literal translation would be: "They are a vapor, the result of delusion, they shall fail in the time of trial." (Cf. Moffatt: "They are a vain delusion, they break down when the test arrives.")

"Israel is the rod of his inheritance" (Jer. 10: 16)—The Hebrew word *shebet* here rendered "rod" is also used to mean "tribe," which seems a logical translation in this case. The sense thus might be paraphrased: "Israel is the tribe which receives God's inheritance."

Thé Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Dropped in to see Betty Ann today. "How about a frolic?" I wiggled my tail and said—
But she was dressing her doll and paid no attention to my tail-wiggling and coaxing—
So I decided to lie down and take a snooze until she had finished—
And I snoozed and I snoozed—
And when I woke up she still was dressing her doll—Wow!
By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Real Giver
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Shawnee, Okla.

A KNOCK summoned a busy housewife to the door where she found a smiling elderly man. He handed her a card which informed her that he was blind and that he would appreciate it if she had any knives or scissors that needed to be sharpened. Before she had finished reading the card he said, "Now, lady, if you have any work of this kind that needs to be done, don't hesitate if you haven't the money handy. I'll be glad to do it anyway."

She did have several articles that needed to be sharpened, and when the work was completed (and unusually well done) she asked him how much the charge was. He replied that it would be just whatever she thought it was worth, that he never set a price. He said he did his work the very best he knew how and he knew that the reward would be ample for Love governed both his activity and its remuneration.

She paid him a fair price, and he said, "Thank you, lady, all we have comes from God, not man, and in your giving this, both of us are blessed."

The housewife felt that she had indeed been blessed in having her gaze lifted for a time, at least, from her multitudinous household duties to the real Giver of all good and she is attempting to keep it lifted where it belongs. When he had left she suddenly felt that she had been entertaining an angel unawares.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ed Wynn's—
real name is Israel Edwin Leopold.

More than 300 newspapers—
are printing color advertising.

A teaspoonful of liquid contains about 60 drops.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

67

The preacher said the percentage of his congregation that attended the evening service was very low but, as he says, one service a day for them who are not scarcely interested is more preferable than none. He admitted it was hard to draw a hard and fast line in the matter

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Confidence

EVERY day we hear it said that a return to prosperity is dependent upon a restoration of confidence. Confidence in what? is a fair question.

Confidence in peace undoubtedly would be a restorative in a world which still remembers, though each year less vividly, the ravages of war. But confidence in peace is more than a feeling of assurance that there will not be war. It is a positive conviction that brotherly love is daily operative in the hearts of men as a dynamic force.

To the extent that this positive quality is recognized as a natural attribute of man, there is confidence in peace. This understanding results in more than a mere restoration of confidence as it has existed in previous years, for it gives rise to a more permanent and enduring consciousness of peace than has hitherto been experienced. In place of an armed truce, it produces a reign of harmony.

Confidence in gold, the most concrete form of material wealth, does not appear to be entirely efficacious. The nation which possesses the world's greatest gold reserve has not thereby avoided financial difficulties. This precious metal, of which primitive peoples used to manufacture idols, seems to have lost some of its former grip on men.

A prominent German textile manufacturer, presiding over a meeting of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, declared, "The fundamentals of our economic system are violated when attempts are made to turn all values into gold or claims to gold." In like tone a large American oil company on the morrow of the bank holiday published a bracing advertisement under the slogan, "You cannot turn the United States into cash." It continued with, "Currency is not the measure of a nation's wealth," and urged the carrying on of business as usual through credit.

Job made a similar discovery many centuries ago. He wrote:

> If I have made gold my hope, or have said to the fine gold, thou art my confidence, . . . This also were an iniquity to be punished by the judge: for I should have denied the God that is above.

There can be only one satisfying answer to the question as to where our confidence should be placed. It must repose in the omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent power which the Psalmist described as "the confidence of all the ends of the earth."

Cobblers to Their Lasts

MR. JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES, the famous English economist, is the author of an unorthodox but very discerning estimate of the banking fraternity:

> It is necessarily part of the business of a banker to maintain appearances and to profess a conventional respectability which is more than human. Lifelong practice of this kind makes them the most romantic and the least realistic of men. It is so much their stock-in-trade that their position should not be questioned, that they do not even question it themselves until it is too late. Like the honest citizens they are, they feel a proper indignation at the perils of the wicked world in which they live—when the perils mature; but they do not foresee them. A Bankers' Conspiracy! The idea is absurd. I only wish there were one! So, if they are saved, it will be, I expect, in their own despite.

Right in general, Mr. Keynes is wrong in part. Some bankers are ready to help save themselves. For instance, Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, has issued a statement which is marked by the utmost realism. He encourages the legislation which is so long overdue—separation of security affiliates from commercial banks, all-in membership of the Federal Reserve System, divorce of deposit and investment banking, and the removal of private bankers from the directorate of commercial banks.

Sound reforms, all of them; the events of the last few years have made the necessity of them abundantly clear.

Mr. Aldrich does not mention another reform which is equally vital. This is the divorce of bankers from executive control of industry. Banker domination has long been a millstone around the neck of the right kind of business enterprise. It is absurd to think that individual bankers who sit on the directorates of scores and even hundreds of corporations have more than a passing knowledge of their operations. Hitherto they have not occupied seats in industrial board rooms in order to see either that the public got better service at a lower price or that labor remuneration kept abreast of the dispensation of profits.

With the divorce of commercial from investment banking, this added reform seems within reach. May it come soon! It will be a happy day for the United States when the various cobblers stick to their lasts, helping by the contribution of their special services to make the wheels of industry turn constantly instead of intermittently.

But the omission to mention this problem specifically doesn't detract from the high significance of Mr. Aldrich's *démarche*. Its unexpectedness will impress the public. In his recent statement to the Senate economic subcommittee, the New Yorker did not mention these reforms. He was concerned, as were the other witnesses, with what the Government ought to do in its own domain. Bankers as a profession have waged relentless war on the mild recipe for bank reform that Senator Carter Glass has offered in his pending bill. Yet Mr. Aldrich now says that he doesn't think the measure goes "sufficiently far." What is more important, he suits the action to the word with his bill of particulars. It is all a little bewildering.

Is it that the bankers have seen the handwriting on the wall? Is it that they have felt the pressure of public indignation. Critics who have tried so hard in the last three years to personalize the country's problems will raise these questions and will attempt to answer them in the affirmative.

Such an approach is a wrong one. Doubting Mr. Aldrich's sincerity is not the way to enlist banking coöperation in bank reform. Some may say that such coöperation is not necessary. There could be no greater mistake. Banking is a technical business as well as a public obligation. A good deal of bad legislation will be invited unless bankers like Mr. Aldrich lend their expert assistance. The return of old abuses in new forms will be encouraged unless the bankers themselves collaborate in carrying out the intent of legislation.

They should be welcomed to Washington as long as they carry with them the passport President Roosevelt seems to have issued to the effect that American banking shall in future be based squarely upon social values.

Costly Bargains

A QUESTION worth an answer from every thoughtful buyer of today is: Who pays for these sensational bargains flaunting their attractions on every hand? Can a fairly well-made dress of good material be produced at a sacrifice price without demanding yet another sacrifice—or a chain of sacrifices—in the producing? What of the story back of the prices being offered by some of the cut-rate dry cleaning establishments?

This is not a day of magic. Making a dress, cleaning a suit, fashioning a hat cannot be done by some sort of painless financial hocus pocus. Work has to go into these things from start to finish. If the result can be sold for a starvation price and yet keep the retail store and factory back of it in funds, it stands to reason that the production cost has been kept down somewhere close to starvation levels.

Social organizations having on their hearts the welfare of working girls do not need to use subtle detective methods to learn this. Material for a survey has swept in upon them throughout the last year, in terms of women and girls in actual distress, enmeshed in what seemed to them a hopeless situation of low wages and discouraging conditions forced upon them by unscrupulous employers.

Among these social organizations the Young Women's Christian Association, which has kept close to more than 350,000 young women in business and industry during the last year, reports that young girls today tend to take any job at any price, and often under deplorable sanitary conditions. It is common among factory girls to report to work each morning even if there is no work, and to remain on hand all day in case of being needed a short time. "It is not unusual for such working and waiting to net girls about three and four cents an hour," states Mrs. Kendall Emerson, chairman of the public affairs committee of the Young Women's Christian Association. In one eastern factory two girls interviewed drew weekly pay of some 93 cents, with $1 car fare to pay.

Figures like these are confirmed by the recent survey of the Consumers' League, which has brought to light, among other facts, that in New York City there are women who are paid 12½ cents for making a dress, the "finisher" getting the munificent sum of 3 cents.

And the story back of that amazing dry cleaning bargain? Some of the cut-rate dry cleaning establishments pay pressers five cents a dress, with 50 cents a day the maximum allowance to any worker, is the information turned up first hand by the Y. W. C. A.

The American woman buyer of today does not willingly encourage such exploitation of her toiling sisters. For the most part it is ignorance of the facts, due largely to industrial inexperience. Enlightenment is bound to result in her bringing pressure to bear upon the unscrupulous employers, partly through lack of demand for these sacrifice bargains, partly through arousing an organized public opinion. With her in any effort toward this are the honorable employers of establishments now throttled by these very sacrifice prices—prices they cannot match without producing goods under the same sacrifice conditions.

The fact that this reads like an old story—as in many ways it is, for standards for women workers have always been the first to slump in any economic crisis and the last to normalize—proves it more than a temporary problem. Therefore, to provide against recurrence in every lean business period, firm social legislation needs to ride at the heels of informed public opinion. Adequate minimum wage laws will aid in protecting the woman worker. For this and for a restriction on maximum hours of labor, federal and private agencies have joined in a campaign in forty-four states. Men and women individually as well as through their organizations will take part in strengthening our economic structure when they line up with these social agencies working to right so deplorable a state of affairs.

There is no magic in spectacular bargains. Wherever they are offered, somebody has paid.

Good Plays the Real Need

NOT for the first time, and probably not for the last time, the so-called legitimate theater is in "difficulties."

In the days of ancient Greece, in the time of Shakespeare, and today, the question, "What is the matter with the theater?" has been a center of discussion.

Different ages bring different problems, of course. There are some factors troubling the theater of today—high prices and indifferent box-office men, for example—which may or may not have afflicted it in bygone centuries.

But there is one question common to the theater in every age; one reason why the theater's future constantly seems troubled, often seems permanently shadowed.

That question is a dearth of good plays.

Theaters may be cold or they may be stiflingly hot; they may be distressingly old or they may be brazenly new; box-office men may be courteous or they may be insolent; prices may be sane and sensible or they may be unreasonably and notoriously high—these naturally are elements of importance in the existence and progress of the stage.

But whether the drama will live or whether it will pass depends upon the drama itself; upon the genius, or lack of it, of those who create it. Cynics to the contrary notwithstanding, the mass of the people have a sound intuition about these things, and honest drama never will fail for lack of support.

Ring Out, Bow Bells!

THE joyous peals of Bow Bells actually may not be heard across the North Atlantic when their gay chimes ring out again, but their echo will awaken pleasant memories in American hearts. It was in the closing years of the seventeenth century that William III granted to Holy Trinity Church, in the city of New York, similar vestry rights to those of St. Mary-le-Bow, in the city of London. In 1914 a stone taken from the crypt of Bow Church was sent to Trinity to commemorate this bond of unity.

For six years silence has reigned in the belfry of the lofty spire designed by Sir Christopher Wren when he rebuilt the ancient church, erected, so runs the legend, by another English King, William the Conqueror. Now that defective stonework has been strengthened, the twelve bells—one of which has hung in the Cheapside church tower nearly 200 years—will resume their pleasant task of adding to the melodious sounds of London.

Incidentally, what of the babies who arrived during the six-year hiatus? All the world knows that, traditionally, only those born within hearing of the famous chimes can boast of being cockneys. If the bells of Bow were silent, it would seem there could be no cockneys. A fine point over which worthy burghers may wax disputatious.

To the Anglo-American bond marked by the stone in Trinity Church is now added another. The generosity of an American—Mr. Gordon Selfridge—has met the cost of cleaning and recasting the bells which Londoners delight to hear.

It Will Be a Long Ride

SOME say the bicycle is coming back. Not that we haven't bicycles today, you will comprehend, but that the processes of our times lead to greater simplicity of living—as practically expressed in more bicycles. Thus they say that the bicycle is certainly coming back.

Now, what a long, long ride back that will be!

Down a dusty road that is dappled with maple shade, and quiet and drowsing for a dusty mile, and so to the small wooden bridge across Four-Mile Creek, where one stands to see the shiners lithely flashing in the shadowy cool water.

Down the road to Four-Mile Creek, and out of more years than will seem quite possible—out of quietness and tranquillity, the bicycle is said to be coming back. The alders leaned over Four-Mile Creek to meet above its shallows, and there were waxwings in the alders, and a dove calling. A wild dove was calling somewhere.

They say the bicycle is coming back, and if this be true, then beyond the bridge it will come to open country, corn lands and meadow, with here and there a hardwood maple left to shelter red and white cows against the sun. And yonder where the hill slopes softly upward, going gently as the morning, would be the first wild strawberries—tall in the deep wild hay, each fruit swaying from its slender stem, and many a stem to the stalk. With a rail fence, all silvered, where the liveried wasps are gleaning—a fence against which to lean a new bicycle, its nickel yet untarnished. And beyond the hill, the farms that flow to the valley, and the town drowsing beside the river—and scarcely a breath of wind, but that breath fragrant of meadow, and trees, and of the earth ripening soundly.

And if the bicycle is coming back, it must pass by bridge and maples and meadow, and the place where the strawberries are—and beyond and beyond that for a very long way. It must travel up hill and down dale out of a far country, until it shall come to the hurry and fret of such highways as never it knew.

But how shall it bring back the shallows of Four-Mile Creek, with the alders meeting above them, and the flash of a shiner in the shadowy water? How bring back the meadow of tall wild strawberries? And of course, since it cannot do this, can it bring back the boy with the pleated polka-dot shirt and ruffled collar? Yet they say the bicycle really is coming back. It is all a great puzzle.

Editorial Notes

Among the unusual presents to be received at the White House for the new President is a huge broom, weighing thirty-five pounds, from admirers in the broom-corn country around Arcola, Ill. Everybody will join in hoping that many of the nation's obstacles will find themselves caught in the clean sweep a new Executive should be able to make with so worthy an implement.

Nearly everybody knows that the economic law, so called, demands that price levels shall go up. However, the optimist will find some compensation during the period of maladjustment in consuming luxury goods at the ordinary cost of necessities.

The British chocolate company that is making deliveries by airplane and parachute seems not only to have hit upon an original method of distribution, but to have evolved a new form of chocolate drop.

Capital to Invest

RAIN. Rain. Rain. Bill Brown stood at the window and frowned at the water pouring down, overflowing the gutters, and rushing across the street. The bitterness in his heart swelled to include the whole rain-drenched landscape.

As he gazed gloomily into the deserted street, from around the corner came a boy in a yellow slicker, walking along the curb, stirring in the gutters with a crooked stick, and singing at the top of his voice:

> Oh, it seems to be spring in my heart.

So it seemed to be spring! Bill's laugh was hollow and mirthless. Well, it didn't seem to be spring to Bill Brown. It seemed to be exactly what it was—winter, dark, bleak, dismal winter. It was winter, and he had no money, and no job. This morning he and Mary had exchanged mean, cutting remarks. He had made a failure of everything.

* * *

Bill went to the hall closet, took out and put on his raincoat, pulled his hat well down over his face, banged the front door behind him, and stepped out into the pouring rain.

It was not until he was half across Blaine Park that he became aware of sunshine. The storm had broken with a suddenness equal to its intensity. He walked to a bench and sat down.

After a time, he knew not how long a time, he became conscious that someone was sharing the bench with him. The newcomer, an older man, he noticed, was apparently studying him thoughtfully. After clearing his throat the stranger spoke.

"Well, sir, she cleared mighty quick," he said.

Bill did not answer, but looked fixedly on the ground.

"Well, sir," continued his undaunted companion, "that's the way I like it."

Again no answer and a considerable pause. Then came another attempt at sociability.

"I guess there's lots of men out of work now."

Then slowly and meditatively:

"What we all need now is a new set of values. We've been measuring everything by the old silver dollar—success, happiness, everything. I'm more for what you might call gettin' these things off the money standard. What a man really needs is not so much money as—"

"Some of us could use a little, anyway," Bill interrupted bitterly.

"No, not so much money," the other went on, heeding neither the remark nor the emotion, "as other capital. For instance, the kind of capital a fellow like—like yourself might have."

Bill smiled wryly and shrugged his shoulders.

"Anybody like yourself," his companion continued, "who's got courage and a willingness to work, a kind of trust in things being all right—that fellow's got real capital."

"Which is just so much hooey to the groceryman or the banker," Bill answered.

"Well, sir, I'll tell you, young fellow," the stranger went on, "in my day I've hired a plenty of men, and one of the first questions I used to ask them was something like this: 'What's your capital?' Mighty near every time they'd snap back the same answer, 'I haven't got any money.' Then when I had them riled I'd tell them I didn't say anything about money, and I'd begin to ask them, 'Are you interested in seeing this business be a success?' When they'd say they were, I'd tell them, 'Now that's a pretty good slice of capital.' Then I'd keep on. 'Are you willing? Are you loyal? Are you cheerful?' Bimeby I'd show those fellows they were real capitalists, and had plenty to put into the business. Then I'd say, 'Now that's the kind of capital I need. I can borrow money, but I can't borrow loyalty, courage, and willing service.'"

"The trouble with me," Bill said impulsively, "is I'm *flat*. I'm out of money, courage, everything."

For a moment neither spoke. Then the other went on

* * *

"This business of working and getting paid gets most people confused. I call it giving service and letting the reward follow. That way of figuring we can all go to work, for all of us can be of some service. The rewards will follow. They always do."

Bill did not know how long this unusual man continued talking, but after he had gone, he thought over what he had said.

A yellow bird with black in its wings hopped within a few feet of the bench, hesitated, and eyed Bill curiously.

"What do you do for a living?" Bill asked the little creature.

The bird cocked its head to one side, then flew to a low branch and poured forth a song of joy.

"Well, what do you know about that?" Bill said aloud, "tryin' to show me his capital, as sure as I'm sittin' here."

He arose and started homeward across the park. At the edge of the park he stopped for a moment to watch a man trying to start his car, getting his clothes badly greased, and looking every place but the right one for the trouble. Bill approached him slowly.

"Havin' trouble?" he asked. "Maybe I can help."

"I can't get it started," the man answered. "I left it out in that hard rain, and I guess the starter's soaked. I think I'd better phone a garage."

"Maybe I can start it," Bill said simply.

It was only a matter of minutes until the engine sputtered a time or two, then started to chug. Bill's smile of satisfaction was as genuine as the driver's.

As the owner of the car thanked Bill, he reached in his pocket and drew out a dollar. Bill's smile faded instantly.

"I don't want any pay," he said seriously. "I only wanted to help."

"I know you did," the man said, "and I just want to show my appreciation for such spirit. You've helped me out of a bad mess. Please take it as a way of saying thanks."

He pressed the dollar into Bill's hand.

"I will take it," Bill said. "It's the first dollar I've earned in three months. Thanks."

As the stranger drove away, Bill stood staring at the dollar in his hand. He frowned as if trying to recall something. He looked back down the park. A slow smile broke over his face.

"What was that?" he said. "What was that the old fellow in the park said? Service? Reward? Well—what do you know about that?"

The sound of an auto horn interrupted his thinking. It was the fellow whose car he had fixed. He was backing up.

"Say," the driver greeted him, "did you tell me you were looking for mechanical work?"

"I might have," Bill answered.

"Well, it just struck me," the man said, "that I might give you a lead. I sell Elston Mixing Machine parts, and last week I took a large order from Peterson's on Forty-third Avenue. They're expanding—putting on more help next week."

Bill tried to express his thanks.

"I've got to stop there a little later," the salesman continued. "If you'd like to ride over I can introduce you. I can even recommend you," he laughed. "I can tell them you just finished a neat little job for me."

* * *

Bill took the steps to the porch in one jump.

"Mary," he called, throwing open the door.

"Oh, Bill," she cried, as she came to meet him. "I'm so glad you've come. You went out in that awful storm. Where have you been?"

He smiled. "Just putting my capital to work."

"What are you talking about, Bill Brown?"

"Mary, my dear," he said, "in plain language I've been landing a job. I start to work Monday."

"Really?" she exclaimed

"Really," he answered. "And look what I earned today. A dollar, which I am going to keep to remind me of all my capital. It stands for my new set of values or—or something."

"Please, what are you talking about?"

"It's a long story," he said laughing, "and it sounds funny; but, Mary, my girl, it works. Wait till I get the grease off my hands and I'll try to tell you."

As he splashed the water in the basin he caught himself whistling a tune. What was that, anyway? A catchy little thing. He tried to recall the words. Oh, yes! He smiled to himself as he sang the words to the chorus, "Oh, it seems to be spring in my heart."

V. L. I.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Roosevelt's Speech

TWO features of the President's inaugural address have attracted special attention. His reference to his intention to ask Congress to grant to him the "power to wage a war against the emergency as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe," has aroused some speculation. It indicates that he feels that if the special session does not act promptly in line with his policies, he may have to assume the rôle of dictator within the limits of the Constitution and precedents established in time of war. The people will assume, of course, that if such emergency arises, and Congress does endow him with emergency powers, he will surround himself with advisers of high public standing and have the benefit of their counsel.

The second statement in importance is his assertion that "there must be provision for an adequate but sound currency." One of the most perplexing questions of national leadership in a time of economic crisis is when emphasis on the adequacy of currency approaches injury to soundness. It is a problem that has baffled some of the ablest leaders in other countries in their post-war effort to stimulate business, and that on occasion, under conditions similar to those prevailing today, has caused great anxiety to American leaders. The President left specific suggestions to a later date, and they will be awaited with interest.

Both in the style of his address and in his manner of delivery, the President impressed the people with his earnestness and his correct appraisal of the critical situation on his hands as he takes office. His visit to his church to meditate, and his repetition of the oath, revealed a man of sincere purpose. His assertion that too much stress has been put on material things, that too many have gone from the security of the land to the uncertainties of urban life, and that the principal goal of his Administration will be more employment for all the people, brought cheer and hope into many homes. He began his duties with his mission clearly indicated by the financial crisis. The people are willing to obey and follow, and wish only that he will be as successful in action as he is in desire and inspiration.—*Indianapolis* (Ind.) *News*.

A Longer View From the Philippines

IN SPITE of all the alarums and excursions of these difficult days, we may take comfort in the fact that politicians cannot coerce history, and that human shortsightedness, irresponsibility, selfishness, malice, and folly, often so apparent in the machinations of political parties, cannot fundamentally affect the trend of the times.

We are disposed to give too much importance to political groups and political leaders. America is in the Philippines, for instance, not by the will of any Congress or any President. Social forces are only in part visible, like icebergs which are eight-ninths submerged. If we are to look for individuals representing national movements, we must look for them not so much among the elected officials as among the career men, and, with relation to the Philippine problem, among the experts and chiefs of divisions in the State, War, Navy and Commerce Departments. But even such men are only instruments. And such men are not so much the instruments of the popular will, as democratic theorists would have it, but of the great, impersonal, seemingly inchoate national and continental and finally world interest as yet little understood by individual men, but now and again sensed very clearly by a few.

Those who understand this cannot be upset—again to go from the general to the particular—by five words (or five thousand) in a party platform, like the five words in the Democratic platform, "immediate independence for the Philippines," or by such exclamations as that of Senator Borah, "I wish that Dewey had never sailed into Manila Bay!" The point is that Dewey did sail into Manila Bay and that he could not have done otherwise, and that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt could not have done otherwise than to send him to Hong Kong some time before with instructions to be ready, and that President McKinley could not have done otherwise than to "decide" that America had to stay in the Philippines; and now President-Elect Roosevelt, a distant cousin of the first Roosevelt, even when he becomes President Roosevelt, cannot change all of that or any of it.

When the United States withdraws from the Philippines, it will no longer be a matter for much debate. It will be as inevitable as it is now inevitable that the United States stays. A lot of superficial follies may be perpetrated, but fundamentals can't be altered. Prophesy is dangerous, but a survey of the present state of affairs in the world, and a comparing and balancing of the forces observable would appear to indicate that America will long continue, by virtue of its geographical position, wealth, strength, advancement and leadership, to play a rôle of ever-increasing importance in the Pacific area until America ceases as America and becomes a part of a world state. And we in the Philippines need not fear or resent this. This larger world process will not interfere with the development of the Philippines, for it is directly in line with it.—*Philippine Magazine*.

On Huntington Avenue

DURING the last few weeks Bostonians who use the Huntington Avenue car line have watched with interest the gradual destruction of the block of houses at the corner of Norway Street. Now, when the buildings are practically leveled, they understand the purpose. The massive Christian Science Church stands revealed in its full proportions, and at its side one end of the impressive new Christian Science Publishing House, just reaching completion, may be seen. The land occupied by the razed buildings will be added to the park between Huntington Avenue and Falmouth Street, which has been maintained for several years by the church. The whole will provide a delightful breathing place of green and gardens in the center of the city, and will also supply the church structures with a setting of proper dignity.

The "Mother Church" has even more elaborate plans for the future development of the district in the immediate vicinity, and in time it will undoubtedly become one of the most imposing religious centers in America. The steadfast way in which the church has proceeded with its program in the last few years serves as an example of serene confidence to the rest of the community.—*Boston Herald*.